The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

LETTERS FROM CUBA.

The Virginius Prisoners—Failure of an Attempt to Ship Them from Santiago to Havana—The Night Journey—Description of Butcher Burriel—The Spanish Troops Reinforced.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NO. 5.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Dec. 12, 1873.

In my last letter I spoke of the mysterious and sudden transit of the Virginius prisoners, who were not executed, to some other Spanish city. They were hurried at midnight of Dec. 3d from the gaol in Santiago and marched several miles over the mountains to Estrella Castle, one of the forts at the entrance to the harbor, where they were embarked aboard the Spanish man-of-war "Bazan," which immediately went to sea. Nothing was known of the movement until the middle of the 4th, when it was communicated officially to the American Consul, who shortly afterwards interviewed the Commandante, but received no satisfaction. It was surmised at the time by Americans here that the prisoners had been removed to the Morro Castle, Havana, the scenery and concealment with which the Spaniards here shrouded the movement being from a fear that if the U. S. Consul and Commanding Officer of the naval forces knew of the movement a war vessel would be dispatched to retake them. The Commander of the "Bazan," I have since ascertained, told the Governor Morales de los Rios on going out, that if he had six hours start no American man-of-war then in St. Jago harbor had the sliver heels to catch him. The event showed that the prisoners were bound to Havana and their sufferings have in no way been lessened by their temporary cruise on the Spanish vessel. The Commander of the "Bazan," on receiving his precious freight, must have ordered all the hatchways thrown open, and imitated (see Barriel's complimentary order) the Tornado when in chase of the Virginius, by "vomiting forth flame and fire instead of smoke from her funnels." One can imagine the irascible Don Anselmo Pace de Bazan—pacing his quarter-decks as his vessel sped away on her midnight flight over the tranquil waters that wash the shores of Cuba,—the ignifercus smoke casting a lurid light on the sea, through which his fears made up as a Yankee cruiser in hot pursuit of him, every changing cloud that fringed the horizon of his rear was the enemy. So eager was he to drive ahead, so wrapt in the dangers that he thought were on his track, the unhappy Spaniard, in tearing the ills he had, flew to others he knew not of," attempting in his precipitancy to run his steamer overland at a point near Trinidad, a port midway between here and Cienfugas,—nearly shipwrecking her and giving, without their consent, the American navigators a chance to risk for their lives in an element scarcely less treacherous in procedure or swift in destroying than a Spanish naval tribunal. Fortunately, however, for the prisoners and the "Bazan," the small steamer bound from Havana was near Trinidad, and succeeded in taking off the prisoners, who arrived in St. Jago again last night and are now once more in the filthy jail of this city, receiving the hospitalities of the Alcalde. We only hear to-day of the "Bazan's" ill fortune by piecemeal. Whether totally lost or only aground, Spanish pride and power refuses to disclose. The "Bazan" was the war steamer that blockaded the Virginius in Aspinwall, from which strait the Virginius then escaped under cover of the guns of the United States steamer Kansas, her papers having at that time been declared perfectly correct. Among the prominent arrivals on last night's steamer was His Excellency Senor Don Juan de Burriel y Linch. His mother, was an English lady, *and he owns it was Lynch*, and the filial butcher garnishes his now noted name with the above matronquic. Burriel returns after his ovation in the metropolis to resume his command of this district. It is rumored to day, but I have no faith in such Spanish rumors, that Morales de los Rios is to be removed entirely from here and censured for his late conduct toward the prisoners; the night journey of the Virginius, and the "Bazan" fight, all conceived and executed by Morales, it not according with Spanish ideas of honor—smacking of cowardice. None of the officials, American or English, will call on His Excellency. Burriel, a thorough Spaniard, although one would think an English mother would have cured him "to bow his crested head and tame his heart of fire." He is a short, dumpy man, with a military carriage and manner, nervous and jerky in speech. He interpreter has to row with rapidity to catch his exact words, conversation occasionally displaying a limit-acquaintance with English. His face is clean shaven, excepting the upper lip, where he wears a dark but heavy mustache. His face is colorless and marble like, unusual in stout men, his hair black, and eyebrows overshadowing his eyes. The most striking physical attributes in the "Hero of the slaughter house" are, the sailors would call his "tarry top." "They are keen, piercing" and "They are keen, piercing" and t. I have heard a student of physiognomark, that the mouth was the most unfailing in reading character. The quiver ips, the motion and play of the buccal that centre there would inevitably betray on the disposition of the man. To me tell-tales—if they be such—are mute and at. In Burriel's eyes one sees quickly the old, unfeeling, revengeful spirit that pity cannot touch; that has "malice for all and charity for none" who have offended. The United States Consul, Young, and Commander Braine, of the naval force, interviewed officially His Excellency to-day. The United States Consul, you remember, was away from his post during the massacre, and did not return until after Burriel had gone to Havana, all the protestations and demands made in the name of the Government being presented by Vice Consul Schmidt. Young has gone to Havana to-day, and is to be seen whether he will treat him in the same superellious and repulsive way that he did the United States Consul when saying in the name of the Government and humanity for the lives of the men cremated by his brutal order. Perhaps, now, like Rhadamanthus, Lord of Hell, having punished, he will consent to hear. • • •

The latest news we have here is, via Jamica and from English authority, to the effect that orders have come to the Governor General Jovellar to surrender the Virginius and remainder of the crew. It is to be hoped that it is true, though it is hard to reconcile obedience to it with the haughty demeanor of the Spaniards in St. Jago. They are in high glee at news lately received that the "Arapiles," the Spanish iron-clad sent to New York for repairs, is once more on the blue water, and round the ever faithful Isle. These Spaniards are a curious people. They would go into the dreadful game of war with a power contrasted with which they are pigmies, with as little thought, but as much hope of drawing the high prize, as when they go to the lottery dealer for ticket in the Royal Havana Lottery. Spasmodic success might perch on their banners for a space, but when our clans were mustered, when our iron was hot, the strike would be quick and terrible, fatal to the hopes of Spain or Spaniards on this island. The aspect is all pressing in St. Jago is not so warlike as when the last steamer sailed. Many of the less impetuous English and Americans, especially the former, think it far in the future, if possible at all. Say the English:—"You cannot wage war without Government; it would be a vaudville on Republicanism for the world to laugh at." Still, the watch and word in the city and upon the United States men-of-war in the harbor is not relaxed. Very little work is done by day, and soldiers and sailors are nightowls "ex necessitate." In the city few are stirring abroad after 10 o'clock A. M. or until 4 P. M. The "travelled sleeve of care" is knit in hours when with us men are about their tasks. A few more troops came by last er and were immediately sent to the field. giments alternate in the field one day and ng the harbor forts the next. They have en paid off for four months, nor do they know when they will be. Very little, though, es to keep even military body and soul to her in this climate. Their arm is the Remington breech-loader, and they drill well, resembling somewhat the famous Bersaglieri of Italy. Their physique is bad and their morale, I fear, worse, many of them being mere youths and drafted Cubans. Their hearts cannot be in the cause. My room fronts the Alamade and bay. On the former every morning the dress parade and guard mounting takes place. Sometimes the Governor, and generally a staff officer representing him, is there to conduct the review. The maneuvres are governed by the bugle, and the shrill calls have become as familiar to me as my prayers. Out on the bay are men-of-war—the soil of America by dgt of law. At their peaks that ensign comd to which in beauty the flag of proud Spain meaningless rag. How come like it is the maiden of all that is strange and alien to the old standard sheet. A feeling of satisfaction and comfort and protection steals over me in looking at it, a feeling not experienced when it is seen waved from the housetops, or hanging over the thoroughfare in the gala day at one's native place.

"Flag of the free heart's only home,
By angel hands to valor given;
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,
And all thy lives were born in heaven."

J. B. B.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Dr. J. W. Scroggs, an old citizen of Champaign, Illinois, died at his residence in that city on Saturday, of paralysis.

—The total number of hogs packed in Chicago since November 1st is 1,060,668, against 695,304 for the same time last year.

—The funeral of General B. J. Sweet, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who died in Washington on Thursday last, will take place at Lombard, Illinois, his former place of residence, to-day.

—The contributions for the families of the late Professor Prosper, of Geneva, and Rev. A. Carrasco, of Madrid, Evangelical Alliance delegates, lost by the Ville du Havre disaster, amount to nearly four thousand dollars.

—A report from Corrinne, Utah, says Colonel Chapman, President of the Portland, Dallas & Salt Lake Railroad, has located the terminus at Corrinne, and leading men of Corrinne and Malad have agreed to grade and tie fifty miles of the road.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHPLACE

Some Incidents and Facts Never Before Published.

Thomas Lincoln's Abrupt Courtship of Widow Johnson.

The Historical Old House--Captain Haycraft's Memory.

A correspondent of the Louisville *Commercial*, writing from Elizabethtown, Ky., under date of December 30, sends the following statement of Captain Haycraft, detailing many unpublished incidents in the life of Lincoln, and exploding the story of Mr. Lincoln's illegitimacy:

I was born in this town 14th August, 1795, and have a good memory of persons and things as they existed in "days of auld lang syne."

I Knew Thomas Lincoln

well. He was universally called Linkhorn—I suppose through ignorance of his real name. Some time in the year 1806, or about that time, he was married to Miss Nancy Hanks, and when married, and before that time, he lived in Elizabethtown. In the year 1807 his first child (a daughter) was born.

Abraham's Birthplace.

Some time between 1807 and 1809 he left town with his wife and child, and settled near Buffalo, Larue county, about four miles from Hodgenville, then in Hardin county. It was then called Hodgen's Mill, and is now in Larue county, at which place Abraham Lincoln, late President, was born. *But to put the whole matter at rest, I quote from*

A Letter Written by Abraham Lincoln to

now in my possession, dated Springfield, Illinois, May 28, 1860:—"In the main you are right about my history. My father was Thomas Lincoln, and Mrs. Sallie Johnson was his second wife. You are mistaken about my mother. Her name was Nancy Hanks. I was not born in Elizabethtown, but my mother's first child, a daughter, two years older than myself, and long since dead, was. I was born February 12, 1809, near where Hodgenville now is, then in Hardin county. I do not know I ever saw you, though I know very well who you are—so well that I recognized your handwriting on opening your letter before I saw the signature. My recollection is this:

Ben. Helm

was first Clerk, that you succeeded him, that Jack Thomas and Wilson Fairleigh graduated in the same office, and that your handwritings were all very similar. Am I right? My father has been dead near ten years, but my stepmother, Mrs. Johnson, is still living."

The Second Wife of Thomas Lincoln

was originally Miss Sallie Bush, daughter of Christopher and Hannah Bush, was raised in Hardin county, half a mile from Elizabethtown. She was married to Daniel Johnson on the 13th day of March, 1806, and lived in Elizabethtown. Johnson died early in April, 1819, of what was then called cold plague. I sat by his bedside several nights during his illness, and one morning on returning home, which was the 4th of April, I found snow on the ground four inches deep, and the peach trees in bloom, which attracted my attention and caused me to note the time. The widow, Mrs. Johnson, continued to live in Elizabethtown until the 2d day of December, 1819. Thomas Lincoln

Moved with His Family to Indiana.

I do not know the time of his removal, but before 1819 he lost his first wife there, and on the 1st day of December of that year he returned to this place and inquired for the residence of the

Widow Johnson.

She lived near the Clerk's office. I was Clerk, and informed him how to find her. He was not slow to present himself before her, when the following courtship occurred:—He said to Mrs. Johnson,

"I am a Lone Man

and you are a lone woman. I have knowed you from a girl, and you've knowed me from a boy, and I have come all the way from Indiana to ask if you will

Marry Me Right Off,

as I have no time to lose." To which she replied, "Tommy Lincoln, I have

No Objection

to marrying you, but I cannot do it right off, for I owe several little debts which must be paid." The gallant old gentleman promptly said, "Give me a list of the debts." The list was furnished and the debts paid the same evening. The next morning, December 2, 1819, I issued the license, and the same day

They were Married,

bundled up and started for home, where the new wife added much to the comfort of the establishment, and took great interest in the training and education of her step-son, Abraham.

Thomas Lincoln

was a hale, hearty looking man of medium height, heavy and square built, rather clumsy in his gait, had a kind looking face, was a moderately good house carpenter, some of his work remaining to this day in the neighborhood, quite illiterate, and was regarded as a very honest man.

Nancy Hanks

was rather a low set, heavy built woman, without education, as in her day opportunities for learning were few; indeed, book learning was not in high repute, and she was considered about on a par with the ordinary class of ladies in which she moved.

Mrs. Johnson,

Formerly Sallie Bush,

was a tall, slender built woman, quite good looking, and was taken in those days to be quite a graceful, gay lady; was very neat, and was thought to have been a good match for Thomas Lincoln.

The House

in which Thomas Lincoln lived in this place stood on the bank of an old mill race, was built of rough logs slightly hewn, and was about 14 feet square. After it was abandoned by him it was moved below the bridge and made a smoke house; in course of time was removed still lower down the creek and again used for same purpose, and afterward it was removed back to very near its spot originally occupied on the bank of the mill race, a few logs added, and then used for a stable. After Abraham Lincoln's election to the Presidency the house suffered many assaults of the saw and axe, and portions of it were carried to New York as relics.

Absence of a Certificate Accounted For.

Such is the statement furnished me by Captain Haycraft. In addition I asked him how about the record of Thomas Lincoln's marriage to Nancy Hanks. He replied:—I could never find any record of the marriage, but I accounted for the absence of it from the fact that record was kept in those days, the clerks depending on the ministers to return the license, and were often men who were very illiterate, and perhaps never knew that they should be returned. And again, if returned, they were liable to be misplaced, as they were generally kept in a bread tray or some like vessel for convenience; and, again, it would have been impossible for them to have lived so long together, improperly, without the community knowing it, when there were about 150 people living here at that time."

KANSAS.

An Old and Valued Subscriber--The Towns of Louisburg and Paoli—Railroad Facilities and Manufacturing and Farming Advantages.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

LOUISBURG, Miami county, Kansas, December 30th, 1873.

Please find enclosed subscription for your weekly, having been a reader of your valuable paper for a period of more than forty years, most of which time I had the honor to reside in close proximity to the old time honored hills of Allegheny City, Pennsylvania. I am now located in the young and thriving town of Louisburg, Miami county, Kansas. This town is some three years old, is located on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, and surrounded by a fertile and magnificent country. Paoli, our county seat, located on the Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, some twelve miles distant, is in the midst of as fine an agricultural region as can be found in the State, and possesses many advantages which must make it a very important town. It would be a superior location for many kinds of manufacturing purposes, as fuel is cheap, the best kinds of timber abundant in the county, and railroad facilities ample. Many fine water powers await development, a large wagon and carriage manufactory is doing a good business, and capitalists would do well to investigate this subject. There are a large number of substantial business houses, among which are several brick blocks that would be a credit to any city. There are good school buildings and numerous neat and substantial churches, two large, fine flouring mills, doing a good business, and I would especially invite farmers who design coming West, to investigate the merits of Miami county. For all farming purposes it has no superior in the State. The soil is a rich, deep, black sandy loam, very fertile, producing bountifully all kinds of grain and vegetables, and with much less labor than it required in my native State, Pennsylvania. Fruits succeed admirably; the magnificent appearance of the young and growing orchards proves beyond the possibility of a doubt, that Kansas will ere long rank as one of the finest fruit-growing States in the Union. Land is cheap, though being rapidly taken. Raw lands range from five to twenty dollars per acre, and improved farms proportionably higher. Any information that I am in possession of relative to the merits of this county, or any other portion of our young and thriving State, will be cheerfully accorded, by addressing, post paid,

SAMUEL SCOTT,
Louisburg, Miami county, Kansas.

THE Otis Iron and Steel Co., of Cleveland, is rapidly progressing in the erection of splendid buildings for steel manufacture. The lot upon which these works are being built comprises about 10 acres lying between the C. & P. and L. S. & M. S. railways, with side tracks from each running to the works, and connecting both roads. The rolling mill is about completed, also the gas producers.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HARRISBURG.

Arrival of Members.

PERSISTENT OFFICE SEEKERS.

The Speakership of the House

WHAT THE PROBABILITIES ARE

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 4 1874.

This place is rapidly filling up with Senators and Representatives. The inevitable office seekers and their friends too come trooping in, so that by the time the Legislature meets the usual complement of those generally on hand at the opening day will be here. The field is being well worked up and stirring times may be looked for between now and Tuesday noon. As fast as the members arrive they are fearlessly buttonholed by some anxious aspirant for the emoluments of office; far more solicitous, it may be said, for the perquisites than for the honor or glory of the position. Those who are known to possess influence are asked to wield their potent power in behalf of the ambitious office-seekers, and the new members, those who have been there before, cannot conscientiously be dunned for anything more than their vote, inasmuch as it can hardly be considered that they will exert much influence until their ability becomes known. Considerable private caucusing is quietly going on among those who are now here and who have been present for several days. What combinations may be formed cannot be foretold but appearances now indicate that that there will be a warm struggle for the speakership of the House. The probabilities however are as follows: For speaker of the Senate, B. B. Strang of Tioga county will be chosen, and Russell Errett of Allegheny county for clerk. For speaker of the House, H. H. McCormick of Allegheny county stands well and for clerk Dr. Sharlock of Beaver. The Republican caucus will be held Monday evening.

R.

THE CAPITAL.

Counterfeiters in the Western Pennsylvania Penitentiary Recommended for Pardon.

The Disbursements from the Treasury During December.

Excitement in Diplomatic Circles Over Spanish Affairs.

WASHINGTON, January 3, 1874.

Postal Affairs.

The Postmaster General to day ordered postmasters to forward all letters or packages received from a foreign country to the places of their destination before permitting any interference by the officers of customs.

Postal service was ordered to-day on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad between Monticello & Decatur, twenty-seven miles, commencing January 16th.

The people of Unalaski, one of the Alentian Islands, want a post-office. Their nearest post-office at present is at Kodiak, seven hundred miles distant.

The Crisis in Spain.

The *coup d'etat* of General Pavia at Madrid excites much surprise in diplomatic and other circles, his name not having been heretofore mentioned in a manner which would occasion even a suspicion of such a movement. Speculations are freely expressed as to the future, and the general opinion is that the Republican cause has been damaged by the lately reported revolutionary proceedings, but official information thus far received is of so meagre a character as to afford no basis for reliable comment. The Castelar Government is hurrying on the Cuban negotiations, repeatedly declared not only its friendliness toward the United States, but its desire to draw still closer the relations of the two countries, and our Government evinced a like amicable feeling toward Spain, even taking the negotiations out of the hands of General Sickles in order to be in better accord with the Castelar Government. The friends of that Government in Congressional and executive circles regard recent events in Spain as likely to delay the promised reforms in the Antilles, and to prevent such negotiations through General Cushing as would tend to the pacification of Cuba and Porto Rico and at the same time protect American interests in Cuban waters from the arrogant and outrageous which they have been so frequently subjected.

Disbursements During December.

The payments made from the Treasury by warrants during December, 1873, were as follows:

Account of civil and miscellaneous,	$ 6,217,654
Account of War,	4,665,614
Account of the Navy,	4,133,055
Account of the Interior, Indians and Pensions,	4,753,903
Total,	$19 768,226

The above does not include payments made on account of interest or principal of the public debt of the United States.

Relief for the Treasury.

There is no reason to suppose there will not be a quorum in both Houses to-morrow. The general sentiment among the members here is that it should first see to what extent the appropriations can be reduced before they consider the subject of assistance to the Treasury either in the form of additional taxation or a temporary convertible loan, the latter being more favor than the former mode of relief.

The Supplementary Civil Rights Bill.

After the morning hour in the House, consideration of the Supplementary Civil Rights Bill will be resumed as the special order, and will be debated on Monday and Tuesday, on the latter day until four o'clock in the afternoon, when the discussion will close. Representatives Stephens, of Georgia, and Lamar, of Mississippi, are expected to speak against the bill, which it is said by its friends will undoubtedly pass.

Appropriation Bills.

The House Committee on Appropriations have had four meetings during the recess, and considered the Army, Indian, Fortification and Navy Appropriation bills, though none of them have yet been perfected. Every item has been cut down to the lowest possible figure, in accordance with the expressed wish of the House, to make the appropriations comparatively small.

The Bankrupt Bill.

The Senate Judiciary Committee had several meetings during the recess, and considered the bankrupt bill, with the view of perfecting and reporting it to the Senate at an early day.

Estimates Cut Down.

The estimates of the Lighthouse Board have been cut down about one million dollars, leaving them one-half the sum submitted at the beginning of the session.

Counterfeiters Recommended for Pardon.

The Attorney General recommends that pardons be issued to John B. Wright and Geo. W. Waters, convicted at Pittsburgh over six years ago for counterfeiting, and imprisoned at Allegheny City in the Western Penitentiary.

The Chief Justiceship.

There are no new developments with regard to the Chief Justiceship, though the preponderance of opinion now is that the nomination of Williams will be confirmed.

Naval Affairs.

The Naval Department has received a telegram from Key West, announcing the arrival of the steamer Wabash from the European squadron.

The President at the Treasury.

President Grant called at the Treasury to-day and had a long conversation with Treasurer Spinner, who will leave on Monday for Florida.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The internal revenue receipts for December were $1,196,524, and for the fiscal year $49,022,999.

COLUMBUS.

Democratic Caucus Nominations for Legislative Offices.

COLUMBUS, January 3.—The hotels are filled with members of the Legislature, candidates for positions and strangers, waiting for the meeting of the General Assembly next Monday. The Democratic members of the House of Representatives in caucus to-night made the following nominations: For Speaker, George L. Converse, of Franklin; for Chief Clerk, Thomas Caughlin, of Crawford, First Assistant Clerk, Daniel L. Crites, of Allen; Second Assistant, W. B. Dods, of Hamilton; Sergeant-at-Arms, John L. Huston, of Hamilton.

The Democratic Senators in caucus nominated the following officers: Chief Clerk, S. J. Donevan, of Delevan; First Assistant Clerk, W. H. Shurtleff, of Licking; Second Assistant, W. H. Morgan, of Carroll; Third, S. F. Cummins, of Scioto; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. A. Parker, of Huron.

ELIZABETH, PA.

Cold Blooded Murder.

SATURDAY NIGHT FRACAS.

Patrick Slavin Shoots Daniel Lynch Through the Head, and Kills Him.

The Scene of the Fray Ba af-Room—Escape of the Murderer—He is Arrested and Rescued by a Mob—The Proprietor of the Brothel and His Bar-Keeper Under Arrest—A Riot Threatened—The Citizens Incensed—Police Sent Up—Coroner's Inquest.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

ELIZABETH, PA., January 4, 1874.

Our town was startled last night about ten o'clock, by the dreadful report that a tragedy had been committed in our midst. As our citizens read the details of a horrible murder, in last Monday's GAZETTE, which was committed near Monongahela City, on the Saturday night previous, they little thought that our own quiet borough would so soon be startled by an actual tragedy, even more foul and as coldly atrocious, as that committed near Monongahela City. As was the other murder, so was this, the result of whisky. In

Terrible Termination

may be laid to its door. The party that was shot is a young man and a miner. The facts, as near as your correspondent can glean them, are about as follows: On Saturday evening a young man named Daniel Lynch, with a number of friends, went into a brothel kept by a man named Edward Malley. Here drinks were had but nothing serious was talked about, and no trouble was apprehended. A man named Patrick Savin came in, whether before or after, I cannot say, but he had a large number of friends with him. They were drinking and talking, and finally

A Dispute Arose,

which came to blows. For a little while there was a sort of a lull, but a little later the quarrel was again renewed. As Lynch was quietly standing with his face towards his murderer, Slavin quickly pulled a revolver from his pocket, snapped the stricgar, and the young man fell, a senseless mass of quivering flesh, to the ground.

The Bullet Entered His Forehead and Passed Through the Brain.

The shooting immediately caused a cessation of hostilities, and Lynch's friends picked up his body and carried it to a stable near by, when a physician was summoned, but he could do nothing for the injured man as the bullet had done its fatal work. The brains were oozing from the wound, and the skull was crushed. He was unconscious and lingered till four o'clock this morning, when he died. Soon after the shooting had been done, the report of the through town like wild fire, even at that late hour, that

A Man had been Foully Murdered,

which caused intense excitement. When it became known that Slavin, who is regarded as a quarrelsome man, had done the shooting, fuel was only added to the flames, and steps were immediately taken to arrest him. As may be surmised in this community, like all others, has its hard cases, and "as birds of a feather, flock together" so, this element, stood by the treacherous murderer. Scarcely had the officer laid hold of him, in the "gin mill," when a crowd of his pals, probably wicked as himself, rescued him and

Assisted Him in Making His Escape.

The officer was very roughly used by the crowd, and was only glad to save his life and get away in safety. The excitement, after it was found that the murderer had escaped, was raised to a fearful degree, and violence was threatened the den wherein the shooting occurred. The young man Lynch was well and favorably known, and he has a brother in the employ of Messrs. J. N. O'Neil & Co., as clerk

The Mayor Notified.

This morning our Burgess sent a telegram to your city, notifying the Mayor of the tragedy, and also giving a description of the murderer, Patrick Slavin, which is as follows: He is very heavy set, about five feet, five inches in hight, has sandy, curly hair, very heavy mustache, light complexion, wore a dark frock coat and plush cap, has rather a "thang dog" look and speaks very broad English. It was also requested that the church train be examined, and if he be found upon it, that he be detained. A notification was also sent of an apprehended riot, and the Coroner was requested to come up.

Assistance at Hand.

Agreeable to these requests, a party of five policemen under charge of detective Wilmot arrived this afternoon about two o'clock, in company with Coroner McGaffin. The latter was immediately placed on duty, and the Coroner proceeded to hold an inquest. Several witnesses were examined, who clearly proved that it was a

A Cold and Deliberate Homicide.

The jury after a very few minutes consultation rendered a verdict, "that Daniel Lynch came his death on May 3 1873 from a pistol in the hands of Patrick Slavin." The citizens feel very hard towards Malley, who has kept a sort of "doggery" where fights were not at all unfrequent, and which has proved an eye sore to this town. Edward Malley, the proprietor, and his barkeeper were arrested this afternoon, as it is believed they know something of the escape of Slavin, who up to this evening has eluded capture. There is still a strong feeling of revenge here, and it is feared that the murderer will not be attacked by the justly incensed citizens. All possible precautions are being taken.

O.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C. 1 A. M., Jan. 5, 1874.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-Four Hours.

The area of least pressure is now central in the St. Lawrence Valley, and fresh to brisk southerly winds, with cloudy weather and rain, and continued high temperature, prevail in this region, and thence southward over New England. The barometer has risen very rapidly, with fresh and brisk northwesterly winds and areas of snow, in the lake region, and thence southward over the Ohio valley. Generally clear weather, with low temperature and northwesterly to southwesterly winds, prevails in the upper lake region and thence southward to the Gulf States, slight changes of temperature continue in the South Atlantic States. The temperature has fallen decidedly in the northern portion of the Gulf States, and thence northward to the Ohio valley, with northerly winds and rain.

Probabilities for To-Day.

For New England and the Middle States, decidedly colder and cloudy weather, with rain or snow, the winds veering to northwesterly with increasing force.

For the lower lake region, and thence southward to West Virginia and Tennessee, continued cold northerly and westerly winds, with light snow, followed by clear weather.

For the upper lake region and Northwest, continued cold and generally clear weather, with light to fresh northwesterly to southerly winds.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, decidedly lower temperature, with light rain on the coast, and possibly snow in the northern portions of Alabama and Georgia.

The Ohio river will rise slightly at Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Louisville.

MEMPHIS.

Resumption of Business by the First National Bank.

MEMPHIS, January 3.—The resumption of business in full by the First National Bank, which was forced to suspend during the late panic, causes much rejoicing in monetary circles, as the bank has been one of the most liberal and popular in the city. Its friends now claim it will be stronger than ever.

Preparing for the Carnival.

Extensive preparations are making for the Carnival festival.

Installation of the Mayor.

John Logue, Mayor-elect, will not be installed until the 14th.

Murder.

Edward Smith, aged seventeen, was shot and killed near Florence, Ala., on Monday, by G. W. Payne, of Tennessee. The Florence *Times* denounced the killing as dastardly murder.

PHILADELPHIA.

A Domestic Tragedy.

PHILADELPHIA, January 3.—Anthony Evans, lately employed in the police and fire alarm telegraph in this city, to-night, in the street, met his wife, from whom he had been separated, and after a few words stabbed her in the side, inflicting probably fatal wounds. He then slightly stabbed himself. He was arrested.

An Engineers' Strike Improbable.

There was no conference to-day between the Pennsylvania Railroad officials and the engineers' committee. It is probable there will be no strike.

Marine News

NEW YORK, January 3.—The steamship Calabria, from Liverpool, has arrived.

PORTLAND, January 3.—The steamship Circassian, from Liverpool, has arrived.

LONDON, January 3.—The steamship Java, from New York, has arrived out.

LONDON, January 3.—The steamship Victoria, from Glasgow, on December 27th, for New York, has returned with all the blades of her propeller broken.

FOREIGN.

Another Ministerial Crisis in Spain.

President Castelar Voted Out of Office.

The Cortes Dispersed by the Military.

A NEW MINISTRY FORMED.

Marshal Serrano at the Head of the Government.

SPAIN.

Meeting of the Cortes.

MADRID, January 3.—The Cortes met yesterday, and President Castelar read his message from the ministerial benches. He said the Government had acted promptly and energetically against disturbances and conspiracies of all kinds, and that order had been maintained everywhere except in the North, where the Carlists still maintained their attitude of rebellion, and at Cartagena, where, unfortunately, a criminal insurrection has possessed itself of one of the strongest places in Spain, with its fine arsenals and most formidable iron-clads and almost impregnable fortresses within which to protect their accursed flag. The want of troops and resources delays their recapture, which, however, is certain in the end. It is beyond doubt that the insurgents of Cartagena have direct communication with the Carlists. The Carlist war is greatly aggravated by disorganization, lack of discipline and dissensions among the leaders of the forces supporting the Government cause.

The President appeals to all, in the presence of this war, to sink and efface party differences. No policy is possible for the Government except a continuation of the Republic. Spaniards should keep in mind that while it continues it imperils their young republic, their ancient liberties, and the conquests of their civilization. We strive to maintain the position of a moderate European people, and hence the war—though our abnormal condition requires a suspension of certain social functions, and a temporary sacrifice is necessary; just as in fever, abstinence from accustomed food is necessary. We must have a standing army, an army consolidation, the revival of the military penal code, and the restoration of discipline. The Government has distributed the military command among Generals of all parties, in order to give the army a national character. We have not escaped the tyranny of kings to submit to the tyranny of parties.

The President speaks in terms of praise of the Republican troops. The war expenses during the recess, he said, have amounted to 100,000,000 reals. He recommends legislation for gratuitous public instruction and for the abolition of servile labor and of slavery within the Spanish dominions on both sides of the Atlantic. He says the Cortes must establish a stable Government. European powers will soon recognize the Republic, to which none of them have any invincible antipathy. All countries desire primarily the maintenance of order and the protection of the vast interests of commerce. He calls upon the Cortes promptly to submit documents relative to the Virginius affair, which will demonstrate that war has been avoided while the principles of international law have been upheld by the Government.

In closing, the President congratulates the Cortes that the condition of affairs is greatly improved. The army is recovering from the effects of the insubordination, riotous outbreaks and cowardice; municipal authorities no longer seek to exercise dictatorship, and popular risings, barricades and pronunciamientos have been annihilated by universal suffrage. He appeals to the Cortes to do their duty and receive the verdict of history as conservative founders of the Spanish republic.

Another Crisis.

The Deputies, on two votes, gave majorities against President Castellar. General Pavia, who is a friend of President Castellar, thereupon occupied the palace of the Cortes, and other public buildings, with fourteen thousand troops. He dissolved the Cortes and summoned the most eminent men of all parties, including members of the present Government, only excepting Carlists and intransigentes, to form a new Government. This Gen. Pavia declared was the only means for the salvation of the country. He refused personally to become a member of the Government. The streets are filled with people, and there is great excitement, but no blood has been shed.

MADRID, January 3—*Midnight.*—The final and decisive vote by which Castelar was beaten in the Cortes stood 120 to 100, the majority against him being 20 instead of 120, as first reported.

As soon as the result was announced, General Pavia sent an officer to the chamber with a letter, demanding the dissolution of the Cortes. Senor Salmeron and others urged Castelar to continue in power, but their prayer was refused, whereupon a company of municipal guards entered the chamber and expelled the members by the deputies. General Pavia, with his staff, held a position outside, with cannon pointed at the building.

A New Ministry.

MADRID, January 4.—A new ministry has been formed as follows: President, Serrano; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sagosta; War, Zavala; Justice, Figuerola; Agriculture, Becerra; Finance, Echegarray; Interion, Garcia Ruiz; and Marine, Topete.

Gen. Pavia's Coup D'Etat Approved.

MADRID, Jan. 4—*Evening.*—All the strategic points of the city were occupied by the military last night. The chief civil and military authorities of nearly all the provinces in communication with Madrid have telegraphed to General Pavia approval of his conduct. No disturbance is reported in any quarter. The transmission of private telegrams has been temporarily suspended.

Bombardment of Cartagena.

LONDON, January 4.—A dispatch from La Palma, dated yesterday, says: "The assault upon Cartagena has been commenced. The commander-in-chief is advancing upon San Anton, a suburb 1,500 yards from the city. A desperate engagement in progress, the issue of which is doubtful. The bombardment has made no visible impression on the rebel forts and batteries, which keep up vigorous firing."

Marshal Serrano Appointed Chief of Executive Power.

MADRID, January 4.—A decree has been promulgated appointing Marshal Serrano chief of executive power.

CUBA.

A Financial Crisis on the Tapis.

HAVANA, January 3.—The wharf laborers' anti-trade organizations demand pay in gold or its equivalent in currency, and propose to strike on Monday unless their terms are complied with. The draymen and coachmen will join in the strike. The Junta of the Debt has been in session to-day, discussing means to relieve the financial situation, but without result. The proprietors of the newspapers also held a meeting to consider the question of raising subscription rates.

ITALY.

Vesuvius Threatening an Eruption.

NAPLES, January 3.—Rumbling sounds from Vesuvius have been heard within the past few days, and an eruption of the volcano is believed imminent.

LABOR REFORM.

A Convention Called to Meet in St. Louis on the 22d of February.

NASHVILLE, TENN., January 3.—At a meeting of the executive members of the Labor Reform party of Tennessee, held in this city to-day, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The present unnecessary financial calamity, the result of a combination of Eastern capitalists and monopolists to rob labor and impose burdens and hardships upon the laboring and producing classes of the West and South, together with the experience of the past few years, leaves with us no longer any hope that the Eastern bondholders, capitalists and monopolists will consent to such material changes in our financial and transportation systems as will secure to the Western and Southern workingmen and producers an equitable right to the enjoyment of the fruits of their industries;

WHEREAS, Those unjust combinations of capitalists and monopolists of the Eastern States are imposing burdens and hardships on the industry of the West and South more intolerable and unjust than that imposed by African slavery; and,

WHEREAS, The law of self preservation is the first in nature and the most important to man, it is, therefore, the duty of the laboring and producing classes of the West and South to unite in an effort to free themselves from combinations so unjust and oppressive; therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend to the laboring and producing classes of the West and South the propriety of calling a convention for the purpose of freeing themselves from the oppressions and injustice of the Eastern States.

Resolved, That we invite our brother laborers and farmers of the West and South to take measures for calling a convention to be composed exclusively of the laboring and producing classes, to meet in St. Louis, on or about the twenty-second day of February next, to interchange opinions as to the best mode of accomplishing this much needed end, and to do such other acts as they may deem politic and necessary for their future protection and security in the premises.

BOSTON.

Important Decision.

BOSTON, January 3.—The Supreme Court of the United States has given a decision in favor of Geo. O. Marey, of Boston, confirming the validity of $10,000 worth of Illinois registered town bonds issued in aid of the Illinois Grand Trunk Railroad. The town attempted to avoid paying interest on the bonds, alleging they were illegally issued. The basis of the court's decision was that no irregularity precedent to issue, not even fraud on the part of the agents of the town, can vitiate bonds in the hands of innocent holders.

A Receiver Sentenced to Prison.

John W. Cartwright, one of the receivers of the Hide and Leather Insurance Co., has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment by Judge Devens of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, for not complying with an order of the Court to pay back $15,155 which he drew from the company as compensation for his services. Cartwright has appealed to the full bench.

NEW YORK.

The Reformed Episcopal Church.

STATEMENT BY BISHOP CUMMINS.

NEW YORK, January 3, 1874.

Railroads in Default.

The entire number of railroads in default is more than one hundred and fifteen, representing an indebtedness on the interest account of more than $27,000,000.

The Reformed Episcopal Church.

The regular services of the Reformed Episcopal Church will begin in Steinway Hall to-morrow. Bishop Cummins will preach. The Bishop says it would be premature to give in detail the names of well known laymen and clergymen in this city who may be expected to give in their

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MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 97½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 30f.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 111¾.

SATURDAY was distinguished as another foggy day in New York. A dense fog hung over the city during the day, and fog bells were continually sounded.

THE *Age*, of Philadelphia, has taken the title of *The New Age*, under its new proprietorship, and proposes to be independent in politics, and to address itself chiefly to the advocacy of reforms local to Philadelphia and the State. It starts well under its new auspices.

BISMARCK is credited with the desire to have German made the language of *diplomacy*. His first movements in that direction have not been attended with satisfactory results. He addressed a note in German to Gortschakoff, but that independent Prince responded in Russian, to the disgust of the German Chancellor.

THE NEW year develops a decidedly improved business prospect in all parts of the country. Activity and progress mark the times, and there is every indication that Spring will bring a vigorous and healthy tone to the general market. This is a gratifying circumstance,—the more so as it represents an unusually quick recovery from a remarkably devastating panic.

IT is reported in Government estimates that the committee charged with this subject can secure a reduction of expenditures of $20,000,000. But even this is only an estimate. Now will follow the harder work of securing the enactment of this into law, in which opposition will come from many interested members. Even now a tax is necessary to meet expenses.

THE VIGOROUS movement of Castellar is interpreted by some as a *coup-de-etat*—an attempt to consolidate dictatorial powers in his own hands; by others, he is made secondary, and is assumed to be a tool, merely, of the army of officers, who, it is claimed, will use his popularity to strengthen the army, and, at the right moment, place Alfonso, the son of Isabella, on the throne. That Castellar has coquetted with the army is true, but we credit him with the sagacity necessary to make use of such influences as are at command to perpetuate the Republic.

A PHILADELPHIA correspondent calls our attention to the fact that in our notice, last week, of prominent names mentioned in connection with the Republican nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court, under the new Constitution, we omitted that of Hon. Edward M. Paxson, of Philadelphia, whose chances are among those of the very best. We are also reminded that Hon. Henry P. Ross, of Norristown, President Judge of the Bucks and Montgomery Judicial District, stands decidedly the best chance to be nominated by the Democratic party for the same position, being exceedingly popular with the masses in that section of the State.

MINISTER BINGHAM has come in conflict, in Japan, with the British Embassador there, Sir Harry Parkes. At a diplomatic dinner, Sir Harry proposed a toast, spoke to it, and called on the French Minister also to respond. Minister Bingham then rose to offer a toast, but was called upon to sit down, by the British Minister. In the somewhat animated personal talk that followed, the British Minister came off second best. Out of this has grown a very lively discussion as to the relative influence of England and the United States in Japan. The impression has obtained that England will be snubbed in the future.

WE have before us the *Granger*, a journal published at St. Anne, in Illinois, which is the embodiment of enterprise. Overcome with the spirit of triumph at its prosperity, it makes all sorts of promises. It will "combat every species of corruption and depravity," which is a pretty broad mission. In six small columns it proposes to furnish its readers with "detailed accounts of all important events that may transpire," which is something of an undertaking. "Biographies of eminent persons of the present and former ages, and also obituary notices of distinguished individuals" are lavishly promised. We feel diffident about offering a suggestion to a journal of such tremendous purposes, but wouldn't Harrisburg be exactly the place for it to emanate from?

THE news from Spain this morning is exciting in the extreme. The Cortes was opened with a speech by Castellar, stating the policy and performances of the Government under his charge during the interim of the session of the Cortes. The Deputies gave a majority of one hundred and twenty against President Castillar, it being previously understood that a large majority was opposed to retaining him in power; whereupon General Pavia, who is said to be friendly to Castellar, occupied the palace, and other public buildings, with fourteen thousand troops, dissolved the Cortes and summoned eminent men from all parties to form a new Government, declaring that this was the only means for the salvation of the country. Further developments will be looked for with much interest.

THE regular session of this body begins to-morrow, at noon, and already rumors are bruited of a very disquieting nature. That there are several very important special laws in preparation, waiting action during the early days of the session, hardly admits of doubt. The belief is entertained that in order that these may be disposed of under the old Constitution, a delay, more or less lengthy, and on various pretexts, will be made in counting the vote and directing the proclamation of the new Constitution. The law under which this will be done is peculiar. It mentions five days as the limit of delay in furnishing the returns of the vote on the new Constitution to the Legislature; but how long the Legislature may defer the canvass of the returns is quite another matter. This is not limited, and the rumor is that this will be deferred for a considerable period.

HON. MATTHEW EDWARDS has furnished us a list of the occupations, birth-places, and former official positions of the members of the Constitutional Convention, which is more accurate and complete than any we have seen published. The list includes all who were at any time members of the Convention—142 in all. There were—lawyers, 117; merchants, 18; manufacturers, 4; editors, doctors and farmers, 2 each; clergyman, banker and author, 1 each. As to birth, 112 were in this State, 2 each in New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware and Connecticut; 6 in New York, and 1 each in Ireland, Vermont, Rhode Island, Wales, Virginia, Missouri and Massachusetts. There were two ex-Governors, two ex-United States Senators, two ex-Supreme Judges, nine ex-Congressmen, forty-five ex-members of the Legislature, and eighty-one who had been educated at colleges and academies.

CONGRESS is likely to be troubled with the problem of making the fifteen and a half millions of the Geneva award, go round among claimants whose demands aggregate many times the award. The schemes for making the soup go round are many and various. Senator Edmunds proposes a court of Commissioners, consisting of five judges at a salary of $6,000 a year each, a clerk at $3,000, and a reporter at $2,500. Representative Poland proposes to submit the matter to a circuit court, to be selected by the President. This employs the ordinary machinery of the Government in determining the cases. General Butler proposes to define, by act of Congress, the law of interpretation, and then leave every applicant to sue the Government through the court having jurisdiction where he resides. These are the methods developed, thus far, but that they comprise the limit of schemes to be presented is not to be believed.

WE HAVE pointed out a few items wherein Congress might safely retrench expenses to the extent of a million or so. A new list of particulars comes to light in connection with the increase of salary bill. Not only were Congressmen benefited by the bill, but pasters, folders, and employes generally, whose duties are not supposed to require a large amount of skill or many months of actual labor per year. Messengers, under the increased salary arrangement, have advanced from $1,800 to $2,070 for part of a year's service only; folders' salaries have been raised $1,440 to $1,656 a year; mail boys have grown from $1,728 to $1,987.20; assistant messengers have advanced from $1,680 to $1,242; yet skilled mechanics are called on to labor through the entire year, at less salaries than are thus bestowed on persons who happen to be in the employ of Congress only a part of each year. We submit these items respectfully.

WE regret to notice that Samuel Josephs, a Democratic saint, reverently worshiped by the faithful in Philadelphia, has fallen from grace, and is cast out of the synagogue of the holy. Samuel's crime is, not that he has been a leader of repeaters, and a high priest of legislative corruption, but simply that he has been suspicioned with maintaining terms of undue intimacy with Republicans. Therefore Samuel is not to be admitted to confidential councils of the Democracy, or given an opportunity to "peach on them, till he has been adjudged innocent of the charges preferred against him. Exactly how the imperturbable Josephs regards this little interference with his personal proceedings, we are not given to know; but being a member of the Legislature, and a leader of his peculiar kind, we imagine that the Democracy will be quite as anxious to get him back into their councils as he will be to go back. The Democracy casting Samuel out looks rather funny.

THE SOCIAL war at Washington, which is understood to underlie the question of Attorney General Williams' confirmation, has become quite interesting. Mrs. Williams has become rather unpopular among the wives of officials, owing to her claims to pre-eminence, and she even claims that in the event of the confirmation of her husband as Chief Justice, she shall take precedence over Mrs. Secretary Fish. This controversy is something akin to that over the social status of the wife of General Eaton, in Jackson's time. In 1828, General Eaton, a Senator of the United States, married Mrs. Timberlake, who had been Peggy O'Neill, the daughter of a tavern-keeper. A year later, General Eaton was appointed Secretary of War by General Jackson, whereupon old scandals, rife during the former marriage, were revived. Society made war upon Mrs. Eaton, and eventually, Jackson was compelled to send the General to Spain, in the capacity of United States Minister. It is shrewdly guessed that Mrs. Williams' pretensions may sadly interfere with the prospects of Williams' confirmation.

THE GOVERNMENT is evidently seeking to give an effective ocean mail service. The new system went into effect on the first of January. The schedule for the present month shows that there will be not less than twenty-four conveyances of mails to Europe. Of these, the Hamburg-American line carries five; the White Star, five; the North German Lloyd, five; the Cunard, four; the Williams & Guion, four; and the Eagle, one. The Hamburg-American line carries the British, German, Belgium, Netherlands, Swiss, and Italian closed mails via Plymouth, the French direct mails via Cherbourg, and the German direct, Swiss, Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian closed mails via Hamburg. The White Star line takes the mails for the United Kingdom via Queenstown. The North German Lloyd's steamers take the German direct, and Swiss, Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian closed mails via Bremen. The Williams & Guion, and Cunard lines carry the British, German, Belgian, Netherlands, Swiss, and Italian closed mails via Queenstown. Neither the Juman, National, State, Great Westetn, the French, nor the South Wales Atlantic lines take any mails in January.

WHICH?

When Congress meets, the various plans for relieving the Treasury will have been sufficiently tested for some definite policy of relief to be determined upon. The reserve of $44,000,000 will now last about two months at the rate it has been paid out for two months past. Within that period, relief must be provided for the burdened Treasury. To do this, three plans are spoken of,—the retrenchment of expenses, taxation on coffee, tea, whisky and tobacco. Which of these shall be adopted?

We are decided in our hostility to taxation. The moral effect of it will be bad, and the natural result will be to promote speculation in the articles taxed. So much is clear, as already large dealers have laid in supplies, with a view to possible taxation. Why tax when two bad results will certainly follow? Retrenchment is first in order. Vast sums can certainly be saved by rigid economy. The facts show it, and no one can deny it. We fear that the habit of handling large sums has begotten looseness in expenditures. The Secretary of the Navy made way with money during the Cuban excitement to an extent that fosters the suspicion that it had partly been spent in advance, and that the war excitement was availed of as a ruse to cover up some bad outlays. Let Congress look up the leaks and stop them.

We favor an enlarged issue of currency, not that it is of so much immediate necessity as that it should be a policy to afford the country as much currency as it will absorb, the Government drawing in its interest bearing debt to correspond. Currency is not merely non-interest bearing as part of our debt, but a convenience to the people. It is a loan by the people to the Government, without interest, in return for the convenience of ample currency. We merely state the points.

The Iron Manufacture.

In conversation with a leading iron-master a few days ago, a reporter of the Allentown (Penn.) *Chronicle* learned that the most of the furnaces in the country are preparing to go into blast again, as buyers who have been holding off for lower prices are convinced that iron will sell no cheaper for the present, and are sending in their orders, thus creating a revival in the trade. The same authority predicts that next winter the dullness in iron will equal that which we have just experienced, and says there will be more iron manufactured in the country this coming spring than there will be next fall. The American Iron and Steel Association have ascertained, by a thorough canvass of the country, that there are in the United States 864 blast-furnaces in working condition, capable of an annual production of 4,090,000 tons of pig-iron, a quantity greater than the country can consume at present, and these furnaces, encouraged by the present demand for iron, will go to work, so that before next fall the demand will be supplied, and another cessation will be occasioned.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

PHILADELPHIA had 16,776 deaths in 1873, or 3,768 less than in 1872.

TWENTY-ONE thousand hogs have been killed in Chicago since the season commenced.

A BOSTON paper says the news of the banishment of Caleb Cushing was received with yelps of delight by Fernando Wood's dog.

A MAN in San Francisco thinks his case a hard one because he had been detained two months in jail as a witness, while the man who shot at him has been out on bail.

THE actual stock of wheat in Liverpool is 167,000 quarters, which is much below the estimate. The stock of corn is 52,000 quarters, and of flour 39,000 barrels and 37,000 sacks.

TWENTY-SEVEN individuals and corporations in Woonsocket, R. I., pay $165,800 monthly in wages, which is about $13.80 per month to each man, woman and child in the village.

IT is said that the city government of Yeddo, Japan, have hit upon the happy expedient of ordering all children to be labelled with the name and address of their parents.

B. O. ROGERS, for several years bookkeeper in Samuel Davis, jr. & Co.'s pork house in Cincinnati, was arrested on Friday on a charge of embezzling money from his employers.

AT Westport, Conn., trout culture is carried on very successfully under the auspices of an association. They have four ponds, containing about 40,000 trout in various stages of growth, chiefly taken from brooks in the vicinity.

AS THERE appears to be some doubt as to the cause of the sinking of the "Virginius," the following explanation is vouchsafed by those who seem to know all about it: "The stays which supported the crown-plates parted, and the crown sheets bulged and collapsed upon the flues!"

MILWAUKEE, WIS., has invested $1,936,880 in new stores, factories and residences, during the year 1873. The reports show a total of 839 buildings, including two churches, one hotel, two public schools, three banks, two breweries, three tanneries, eighty-six stores, and 727 dwellings.

SOME of the female Boston school teachers are very much opposed to the appointment of ladies upon the school committee. They say: "From their own sex the teachers can and do expect nothing but snubbing." They profess themselves "willing to remain under masculine government."

ON New Year's Day, the annexation to New York city of three districts in Westchester county, Morrisania, West Farms and King's Bridge, was consummated. These districts, which heretofore were practically a part of New York, are now added to it in fact, bringing a considerable accession to its population and resources.

A NEW PLAN is to be tried with the Michigan convicts. The odious striped garments are to be abolished. The prisoners are to be allowed to correspond with their friends. Those who are unobjectionable are to be taught; and, when liberated, each man is to receive a suit of clothes, $10 in money, with whatever he has earned by overwork.

IT is nothing uncommon for a young lady to have a dearest duck, but a damsel in Athol, Mass., has an unnetaphorical feathered duck which follows her just like that little lamb which was sure to go wherever Mary did. At a recent musical entertainment, instead of absurdly going in and trying to sing, this sensible duck waited below until the concert was over, and then escorted his mistress home, to the great indignation, no doubt, of the featherless geese who would have been gladly summoned to that sweet service.

GEN. CUSTER reports that in three months, while on the Yellowstone Expedition, he killed, with a single rifle, forty-one antelopes, four buffaloes, four elks, four buckтail deer, three American deer, and two white wolves, beside geese, prairie chickens, and other feathered game in large numbers. He also says that the average distance at which the forty-one antelopes were brought down exceeded 250 yards by actual measurement, and that he rarely obtained a shot at an antelope under 150 yards, while the range extended from that distance up to 630 yards.

SHIP-BUILDING is by no means a "lost art" in the United States, if we may judge by the busy industry of the ship-yards along the Delaware and in New England. The State of Maine reports that during 1873 there were 255 new vessels launched there, the tonnage aggregating 88,689. This is double the tonnage of 1872, and nearly double that of the year anterior to the war. The decline in ship-building in this country has certainly turned the other way. The vessels built now, excepting on the Delaware, are almost exclusively wooden vessels.

THE gold coinage at the United States Mint during the month of December amounted to $1,206,000, all in double eagles and dollars, mostly of the former denomination. The silver coinage was $508,185, pretty well divided among all the denominations of dollars, halves, quarters and dimes. The minor coinage was of the value of $36,600, being of five cent, three cent and one cent pieces, there being no coinage, we are glad to see, of the clumsy two cent pieces. The total of pieces coined during the month was 3,137,909, of the value of $1,750,785.

IT is expected that by the close of the present month all the arrangements will have been completed for the consolidation of the Wilkesbarre, Honeybrooke, and Lehigh Coal Companies, with all their tributaries. If the consolidation is effected the new concern will be known as the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company, and will begin business with a capital of $10,000,000. The stockholders of the Central Railroad of New Jersey will be largely interested in the new organization. And though that company will not be merged in the combination, a close relationship will be established.

THE warden of the Massachusetts State Prison, on Christmas Day, after getting his convicts into a comfortable frame of mind by filling them with roast pork and plum pudding, made to them a kind and considerate announcement. It had been reported, he said, that complaints made by the prisoners did not reach the inspectors, and that they were detained by the warden. He had, therefore, caused a locked box to be placed in the yard, of the key of which the inspectors would alone have possession. Into this box every prisoner would be at liberty to drop his complaint, and the warden expressed the hope that they would do so with perfect freedom.

POLITICAL NOTES.

CONNECTICUT has decided to hold its Republican State Convention on the 11th of February.

THE wholesale merchants of Maine petition Congress to amend, and not repeal, the bankrupt law.

THE Illinois Legislature meets at Springfield, in an adjourned session, Tuesday, having taken a "recess" of just eight months.

THE Legislature of Western Virginia is said to have passed a law at its last session "to prevent the owners of hogs from running at large."

STATE nominating conventions will be held as follows: Republicans, of Connecticut, in New Haven, February 11; Prohibitionists, of Connecticut, in New Haven, February 15; Republicans, of New Hampshire, in Concord, January 7.

A NEW JERSEY correspondent of the Philadelphia *Age* brings forward in a very brief note the names of Gov. Parker, of New Jersey, and James Thompson and Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, for the Democratic nomination for President in 1876.

THE Washington *Chronicle* thinks it clear that the framers of the Constitution intended that one of the Judges of the Supreme Court should be Chief Justice of that court, and that there is no such office as that of Chief Justice separate from such judgeship.

THE Democrats of Delaware are discussing candidates for the next Governorship. The most favored gentlemen appear to be Mr. Victor du Pont, of Wilmington; Attorney General Charles B. Lore, William R. Lynam, of Christiana, and John W. Hall, of Frederica.

THE Maine Legislature convenes Wednesday. The present incumbents of the offices of Secretary of State, Adjutant General and Attorney General, will be re-elected. The candidates for Treasurer are Silas C. Hatch, of Bangor; A. H. S. Davis, editor of the Farmington *Chronicle*, and Dr. Frederic Robie, of Gorham.

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OPEN DAILY from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of by-laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hatch, G. Forbes, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert G. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

DR. ADDISON'S COUGH SYRUP,

Prepared from a receipt of the late Dr. Addison, for many years regarded in the practice of medicine in this vicinity, and well known to all old Pittsburghers. It is an exceedingly pleasant, safe and agreeable Cough Remedy. Is perfectly harmless. Does not nauseate the stomach, allays the peculiar tickling sensation in the throat, which provokes coughing and disturbs the rest. It quiets and soothes the nerves, gives instant relief, and insures a perfect and speedy cure. This medicine met with great success at the hands of Dr. Addison, and was one of the agents that made him so popular among our townsmen. Sole agent for Pittsburgh,

JOSEPH BROWNE DRUGGIST,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street,

PERSONAL.

GOV. KEMPER, of Virginia, is about to wed a lady of Rappahannock.

LONDON is preparing for a grand illumination on the night of the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh.

JULIA WARD HOWE is a living refutation of her statement that no woman can be brilliant after marriage.

MR. THADDEUS FAIRBANKS has just given to the St. Johnsbury, Vt., academy a handsome building costing $51,000.

MRS. DR. MARY WALKER is not dead, as many people have been led to suppose. She is in Detroit, and in excellent health.

MRS. WM. STAMPS, sister of Jefferson Davis, died at Woodville, Miss., recently. Mr. Davis is now the only survivor of the family.

CALEB CUSHING, although a citizen of Massachusetts, was appointed from Virginia, having a farm near Alexandria, where he has acquired a residence.

IT has been discovered by an antiquary in England that the name of Chaucer's mother was "Agnes." The long examination of a bundle of old deeds revealed this important fact.

ISAAC FARNEMAN has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the State Prison and forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit, for embezzling $40,000 of the people's money while Treasurer of Carroll county, Indiana.

THE costs of the Bazaine trial amount to about 300,000 francs, and as the Marshal was condemned to pay them all, this will leave his family penniless. Over and above this are the sums due his own defender and the debts contracted by himself and family during the trial.

RECENT intelligence concerning the movements of Americans abroad, says that General McClellan was recently in Italy; ex-Mayor Medill, of Chicago, in Belgium, General John Love, of Indiana, in England, and that General Watson Webb is passing the winter at Nice.

THE real estate of the late Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, has been sold at action, Mrs. Pickens being the purchaser. The Edgewood or homestead tract, 3,600 acres, was bid off at $5,000; the Grove tract, 1,300 acres, at $3,000 and the Savannah river tract, 2,100 acres, at $18,000.

THERE has taken place in England a magnificent christening, at which the Queen and two royal Princesses were present at the parental house. A live dean, even the Dean of Windsor, held the baby and performed the ceremony. The interesting little lady—for it is a female—is named Victoria Brown, daughter of Mr. Archibald Brown, one of the servants of the late Prince Albert and brother to the very familiar friend of all newspaper correspondents—John Brown, "the faithful gillie."

MISS HANNAH F. GOULD once wrote this as an epitaph of Caleb Cushing:

Lie aside, all ye dead,
For in the next bed
Reposes the body of Cushing,
Who wended his way
Through the world, as they say,
And perhaps, now he's dead,
He'll be pushing.

Mr. Cushing retorted as follows:

Here lies one whose wit,
Without wounding, could hit;
May the truf lie lightly above her;
She has sent every beau
To the region below,
And gone down herself for a lover.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

What Was His Religious Belief?

What was the religious belief of Abraham Lincoln? To what order or variety of Christian belief did he belong? It seems but yesterday that the tidings of his sudden taking off settled down upon the Republic like a pall. The sorrowful pageant of his obsequies seems just to have passed by. And with all this fresh in the memory, and visually in the near retrospect, men enter into a fruitless controversy over the faith and belief of the illustrious dead. Here was a man distinguished for uprightness of life, conscientious devotion to duty, incapable of hatred toward any human being, tolerant in the broadest sense of toleration, possessing his soul in patience in the moment of supreme trial, more patient than Hannibal; accessible alike to the approach of the humblest as to the highest and tender-hearted as the most womanly woman. A man who harbored "malice toward none," and who enjoined "charity toward all;" doing the right as it was given him to see the right; a meek, humble, grateful, reverent man, called to preside over a great nation in a time of great trial, and so justly wielding the power delegated to him that the wrath of enmity was turned away and prejudice was dumb. This man, who, like Moses, was permitted to see the smoke of conflict clear away and to behold for a moment the unclouded skies of peace, was struck down and passed on to his reward. And now it is gravely asked, was this man a Christian? What did he believe? Did he believe anything? Was he an infidel? Was he orthodox? And again, hearsay comes forward and whispers, "Lincoln had doubts." Most wonderful thing! A man of brains, of large soul, and of lively conscience, and therefore a seeker after truth; and he had doubts! Well,

"He never knew the joy of hope
Till he had known despair."

And thousands of earnest men never had any intelligent belief until they had spent a day and a night in the gloomy labyrinth of doubt. Not to doubt is not to question, and not to question is to fall the prey of the dominant "ism," whether false or true. The man who never had a doubt in matters of religious belief is to be pitied; and the man who suffers doubt to eclipse his soul is of all men the most unfortunate. Doubt is dangerous only to the superficial man.

Technically, Abraham Lincoln made no public profession of his religious creed. Had he done this, the unseemly quarrel over his belief, that offends equally against good taste and common decency, would not have arisen. Had Abraham Lincoln "tithed the mint," his religious status would not be doubted. But there are two orders of Christians, one of which is known by what its members say, and into whose lives you may examine with a telescope and discover nothing to indicate Christian belief. The other order is known by the hearty response of the lives of its members to their professions. To this order Abraham Lincoln certainly belonged. So much of his life as is best known proves it. The virtues to which we have briefly alluded, as exemplified in his life, though they have characterized a few men in every age of the world, are nevertheless essentially Christian virtues.—*Phila. North American.*

TO RUPTURED PEOPLE.

To the general public the subject of rupture or bubonocele is a matter of very little interest. To one-sixth of the male portion of the community, however, it is a matter of grave and serious import, as that proportionate number are afflicted with that direful malady. Many of those afflicted are hardly aware of the fact that they are so; and there are others again who are apt to mistake rupture for some other disease, and again some other disease for rupture. In a displacement of the kind of which we are writing it is a serious fault to be in error. A delay of one day in procuring medical relief has often been at the expense of a life. Those who read this, will thank us for the knowledge of the fact, that there is a relief in every case, and a cure in many cases, in which a cure may be thought impossible. We invite all persons who are ruptured or who suspect themselves to be so, to call and procure the right kind of an appliance or ascertain if an appliance is necessary. Trusses at lower prices than anywhere in the city, at DR. KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street. Office private.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.

Iron Working Machinery

AND

MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. FABER,

367 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

Machinery,

STEAM PUMPS,

Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

BELTING,

Woolen Machinery,

MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies, A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

WM. SEMPLE

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

8½c, Good Dark Dress Goods.

10c, Stripe Dress Goods.

12½c, New and Desirable Dress Goods in assortment.

12½c, Barred Flannels, New Styles.

12½c, Kentucky Jeans, good Goods.

18¾c, Beautiful New Dress Goods in variety.

18¾c, Heavy Gray Twilled Flannel.

20c, Choice Dress Goods.

20c, Extra Quality Country Barred Flannel.

25c, Black and Colored Poplins, extra cheap.

25c, Stripe, Plaid and Plain Dress Goods, superior Bargains.

30c, Very Superior Quality Black and Colored Poplins.

37½c, Cassimeres for Men and Boys' Wear, Very Cheap.

50c, Ladies' Skirts, New and Very Handsome.

70c, Black Waterproof.

75c, Extra Quality Black and Gold.

80c, Beautiful Brown Waterproof.

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

Cheaper than Ever.

Buy Goods now as they will

Certainly Advance.

Our Stock is Still Full and Complete.

Many Good Bargains

In our Dress Goods Department marked down to still lower prices to close out.

CALL AND SEE

Our 12½ cent Dress Goods,
Our 15 cent Dress Goods,
Our 18¾ cent Dress Goods,
Our 20 cent Dress Goods,
Our 25 cent Dress Goods.

All about one-half former prices—some splendid bargains among them.

Special Bargains,

At 8c, Good Dark Ginghams,
At 10c, Wool Seersuckers,
At 12½c, Lonsdale Bleached Muslin,
A 8-4 wide Sheeting,
At 18¾c, Good Style Tycoon Reps,
At 25c, Silk Velour Plaids,
At 50c, All Wool Colored Merinos.

Furs. Furs. Furs. Furs.
Muffs. Muffs. Muffs. Muffs.
Boas. Boas. Boas. Boas.
Sets. Sets. Sets. Sets.

To close out at very low prices.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 and 174

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,

AND

26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS A

NEW, FRE

New Prints, New Ginghams, New Jeans, Cantons, New Flannels, New Dre Blankets, New Shawls, N New Gloves, New Wo

PRICES AS LOW AS EA

BUYERS SHO

Arbuthnot, Sh

239 and 241 LIB

Wholesale

Sole Agents for Fullerton's and Greenvi

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

HENRY M'CALLUM,

CARPETS.

NO. 51 FIFT

H AVENUE.

THE OPPORTUNITY

Presents itself to consumers to reap a benefit out of the ruin brought on the manufacturers by the panic in prices. All Goods at

Much Lower Prices

THAN HERETOFORE.

Bargains in

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths, &c.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,

23 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS

REDUCED!

Brussels, Very Low.
Tapestries, Very Low.
2 and 3 Plies, Very Low.
Ingrains, Very Low.

Oil Cloths, Very Low.
Window Shades Very Low.
Mattings, Very Low.

Bovard, Rose & Co.,

21 Fifth Avenue

JOHN STEWART.....ROBT. H. PATTERSON

ROBT. H. PATTERSON & CO

LIVERY, SALE AND

Commission Stables

Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA

JOSEPH M. GAZZAM. ALEX. G. COCHRAN

Gazzam & Cochran,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

96 Diamond St., Pittsburgh,

Practice in all the Federal, State and County Courts. Legal business transacted and collections made in all parts of the United States through reliable correspondents.

Window Glass

SAMUEL DUFF.....TERRENCE CAMPBELL

WINDOW GLASS MANUFACTURERS. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light to five hundred boxes on short notice. We select the best sheet glass to fill orders cut in our warehouse. It will be to the advantage of all parties wanting Glass to give us a call before going elsewhere. Warehouse on the corner of Market street and First avenue.

feb5n22-MTH-83 DUFF & CAMPBELL.

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE

Our Stock Full!

PRICES VERY LOW

BLACK SILKS

All Grades, extraordinary low prices.

FINE DRESS GOODS,

A splendid stock, newest and most desirable fabrics and Colors, some of them at about one-half former prices.

Black Alpacas and Mohairs,

Prime makes, superior finish, at all prices and very cheap.

PLAIDS, PLAIDS,

Poplin Sergas, Fine Wool and Clan Plaids. A magnificent stock. Great bargains.

FLANNELS,

Plain, Barred, Plaid and Twilled, all colors.

SHAWLS,

Large stock, including Breakfast and Shoulder Shawls.

BLANKETS,

White and colored Coverlets, Quilts and Comfortables at very low prices.

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

BARGAINS!

BARGAINS!

IN

NEW

AND

Seasonable Goods

AT

A. W. Erwin & Co.'s

Men's Mufflers from 37½c to $1.50.
Ladies' Ottoman Scarfs from 75c to $4.00.
Ladies' Ottoman Shawls from $2.25 to $6.00.
Ladies' Alaska Muffs at $2.00 to $5.00.
Ladies' Black Marten Muffs at $4.00.
Ladies' Black Lynx Boas at $3.50.
Ladies' Squirrel Muffs from $2.00 to $5.00.
Ladies' Sable Muffs from $12.00 to $20.00.

New Styles Reps.
New Styles Plaids.
New Styles Poplins.
New Styles Cashmeres.

New Plain Poplins,

In all the new shades, 30 inches wide, reduced from 50c to 30c.

Black Silks Cheap.
Black Merinos Cheap.
Black Cashmeres Cheap.

New Goods opening daily. Stock always full and fresh. Goods at the lowest prices.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

Nos. 172 and 174

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,

AND

26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

ND NOTIONS!

SH STOCK.

New Docskins, New Waterproofs, New ss Goods, New Cassimeres, New ew Skirts, New Hosiery, ons, New Notions.

STERN CLOSING SALES.

OLD CALL AT

annon & Co.'s,

ERTY STREET.

Exclusively.

le Barred Flannels, Blankets and Yarn.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

M'CALLUM,

ETS.

H AVENUE.

COAL AND COKE.

SAMUEL C. GRIER & CO.,

Dealers in

ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS

COAL,

Offices and yards—Cor. Grant avenue and Ft. W. R. R. Crossing, and cor. Rebecca and Diamond sts.

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA

Prompt attention given to fill all orders. and2

COAL! COAL! COAL!

Dickson, Stewart & Co.

Miners, Shippers and Dealers in

FAMILY, NUT AND BLACKSMITH COAL.

Office and Yards—567 Liberty Street.

Particular attention given to filling orders for the above coal. jel5

Coal! Coal! Coal!

JAMES McNULTY,

Shipper and Dealer in

Family, Nut and Blacksmith Coal,

Office and Yard,

Opposite Second Ward School House, on Ross Street.

Also, corner 18th and Josephine streets and P. V. & C. Ry., South Side.

Particular attention paid to supplying families in the city. oct6-vtu

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG,

DEALER IN

Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

COAL, SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE

OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Morton streets, Allegheny. Send orders by mail to Second street, Eighth ward, and at the foot of Ross street, P. & C. R. R. Depot. General offices, 57 Fifth avenue. Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.

Refer to whom I am supplying: Heaney, Wells & Co., W. M. Semple, Union Iron Mills, S. Schoyer & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Russell, Orr & Co., Graff & Hogus, Alexander Bradley, Park, Bro. & Co., Fort Pitt Foundry, Hood, Bissell & Dick, Wm. M. Faber & Co., J. R. Lyon & Co., James Marshall & Co., Allen, Reed & Co., Union Foundry, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne Railroad, Pennsylvania Railroad, Allegheny Valley Railroad.

LEGAL.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT.—In the matter of the appointment of a commissioner to ascertain the separate indebtedness of the several boroughs annexed to the City of Pittsburgh. No. 122, April Term, 1873, Dec. 30, 1873, amended Report of Commissioners filed, and on motion of Wm. Watson, Esq., it is ordered this day upon which the proper authorities of the several districts interested in said amended in connection with the original report of the Commissioners, shall if dissatisfied therewith, appear by counsel and make known their objections, otherwise a decree confirming the same absolutely, and fixing the rate of special taxation recommended by the Commissioners will be made in pursuance of the authority in such case made and provided, and the Prothonotary is directed to give notice thereof to said authorities in the official papers of the City of Pittsburgh.

Attest:
dec31-w3t B. F. KENNEDY, Prothonotary.

WHEREAS, LETTERS TESTAMENTARY have been granted to Mrs. Anna W. Lewis, upon the estate of Dr. D. W. Lewis, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate will please present the same, and those indebted are requested to make payment without delay to E. M. ALBERT, Esq., Attorney, at law, corner Eleventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

dec8-w5-M

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of EMILY WILLIAMS, deceased, late of the City of Pittsburgh, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly probated for settlement.

O. A. BARRETT,
Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Administrator.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS

WM. SEMPLE

NEW GOODS, FULL STOCK.

White Silk H'k'fs,

A fresh stock just received.

GENTS' MUFFLERS

A fine supply—very choice—cheap.

Plumes and Wings,

Ribbons and Flowers,

HATS AND BONNETS,

Stock fresh—assortment complete.

MILLINERY GOODS

FALL KINDS.

EMBROIDERIES

Edging, Flouncing, Inserting, Infants' Robes, Waists Caps and Bonnets.

Gloves and Hosiery,

UNDERWEAR,

For Ladies',

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.
rner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, - - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits, apart Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday from 7 to 9 P. M.
ANDREW L. McFARLANE, President.
RANUL A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.

DIRECTORS.
Andrew L. McFarlane, W. B. Lupton,
A. T. Dunbaugh, P. Smith,
Peter Kuhn, Jno. W. Riner,
M. W. Sackett, Saml A. Long.
JOHN G. MACONNELL, Solicitor.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - $300,000.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

Luther S. Kauffman,
Stock and Note Broker,
96 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages and Commercial Paper bought and sold on commission.
Investors are requested to call for full information.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.
W. H. Maehling, M. A. Sanner, Joseph Wagener, C. H. Love, C. Schleiper, James Irwin.
MWF

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY EVENING, January 3, 1874.

Money is growing more plenty, as day succeeds day in the New Year, and the indications that before long there will be an abundance of money, to the great relief of all our business interests. The prospects for a prosperous year of business are certainly good, and probably we may have in it more success than for several years past.

The New York to-day, stocks have been strong and advancing figures. There appears to be a feeling that stocks will now advance largely and rapidly, and reach the figures existing before the panic.

Gold to-day has been strong, closing at 111¾. The bulls in gold are determined to force the price up, with every prospect of success.

In local stocks there is not much doing, though there is considerable inquiry for some of the National Bank stocks; and prices are advancing from the low figures prevailing a few weeks ago.

Mr. Luther S. Kauffman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Friday.	Sat'day.
Gold closed at	111¾	111¾
U. S. 6's—1881—coupons	116½	117
do. 1881.	117	116
do. 1885.	118	118
do. 1886.	114¾	114¾
do. 1865 new.	114¾	114¾
do. 1867.	114¾	115¼
do. 1868—coupons.	114¾	115
7 3-10's.	111¾	111¾
do —coupons	113½	113¾
Tennessee's	103½	103¾
Virginia's 6 per cents	100¾	101

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	101¾	101¾
Erie	47¾	47¾
Erie A. & G. W.	3¾	
do preferred	19	
do Southern	43¾	44½
do preferred	67¾	69¾
Hudson	97¾	98
Harlem	128	129
Michigan Southern Common	78½	79¾
do preferred	92½	92¾
Illinois Central	114¾	115¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	100¾	101¾
Cleveland & Toledo	83¾	84¾
Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati	96¾	97¾
Ohio & Mississippi	23½	23¾
Pacific Mail	71¾	72¾
Western Union Telegraph	93¾	94¾
Atlantic & Pacific	74½	75¼
Wabash common	30¾	31¾
Fort Wayne	90	92

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 79 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

	Friday.	Sat'day.
Penna. Central	47½	48¾
Reading	51¾	54¾
United Cos. of N. J.	116	116
Mill Creek	18¾	19
High Valley	58¾	58¾
Central Transportation	41¾	42
Lehigh N. P. 3's	88	88
Lehigh and St. L. 7's	70	
Lehigh scrip dividend	92½	92¾

NEW YORK, January 3, 1874.

Money was very easy this afternoon, and closed down to 4 per cent. Advices from Washington state that the Treasury has received $3,000,000 in 1874 bonds for redemption in coin, and that other large amounts are expected. Foreign exchange was firmer at the close, when rates were advanced to 483 and 487 for long and short sterling. Gold was strong and advanced to 111¾, closing at 111¾. The rates paid for carrying were 7, 6, 2 and 7 per cent. gold per annum, and 7 and 6 to Monday. The Treasury operations for the week at the New York office included a disbursement of over $3,000,000 for interest and in redemption of 5-20 Bonds, and the receipt of $1,354,000 for customs. The shipments of specie in the same time were $691,399 in silver bars. The total imports were $2,774,445, of which $1,997,633 were merchandise and $778,816 dry goods.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, increase	$39,460,900
Specie, increase	4,881,300
Legal tenders, increase	1,794,100
Deposits, increased	10,247,400
Circulation, increase	50,400

Government bonds closed firm. State bonds were quiet and nominal. Proposals for $3,000,000 in New York Central bonds were received to-day, and the awards will be made next week. Railway and miscellaneous speculation active throughout the day. Compared last night's closing figures, there was an advance of ½ to 2¾ per cent. In the entire list, the close prices were very nearly at the highest. St. Paul preferred reached 70, closed at 69¾ at the close of last evening. Lake Shore common rose from 58¾ to 59¾, and preferred from 73 to 74¾. Pacific Mail advanced to 41. Wabash rose nearly 2 per cent., Fort Wayne advanced to 81½, Western Union to 94, and Union Pacific was strong and active at 31¾ to 32¾.

Government.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 117; 5-20s of '62, 112¾; do of '64, 114¾; do of '65, 114¾; do new, 115¼; 5-20s of '67, 115¾; do '68, 115; new 5s, 111; 10-40's, 112¾; currency 6s, 124.

State Bonds.—Missouri, 90; Tennessee, old, 80; do new, 80; Virginia new, 65; do old, 67; North Carolina, 35; do new, 14.

Stocks.—Canton, 76; Western Union Telegraph Company, 93¾; Quicksilver, 37¾; Adams Express, 82½; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 68; American Express, 56¾; United States Express, 71; Pacific Mail, 40¾; New York Central, 100¾; Erie, 47¾; do preferred, 69¾; Hudson River, 98; do preferred, 113; Michigan Central, 79¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 89¾; Northwestern common, 59½; do preferred, 74¾; Rock Island, 104¾; New Jersey Central, 92; Panama, 140; do preferred, 69¾; Toledo & Wabash, 30; do preferred, 71; Terre Haute, 17; do preferred, 36; Fort Wayne, 90; Chicago & Alton, 103; Ohio & Mississippi, 24¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 97; Lake Shore, 59¾; Panama, 27; Illinois Central, 115; Union Pacific, 32; Central Pacific, 94¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 99¾; Boston, 94½.

LONDON, January 3—5 P. M.—Consols 93¾@93⅞ for both; 10 60s, 105¾; new 5s, 107; do of '67, 105¾; 10 40s, 105¾; new 5s, 104¾; do reoffered, 97.

PARIS, January 3.—Rentes 84f 75c.

FRANKFORT, January 3.—U. S. bonds: 5-20s of '67, 97¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, January 3, 1874.

Trade in general merchandise has been very quiet during the past week. But now as the holidays are over, an increased demand for all the leading staples is confidently looked for, and it is almost certain, as stocks in the hands of retailers generally are very much reduced, that these expectations will be fully realized. In regard to values there have been no recent change deserving of special notice.

APPLES—Quoted in a jobbing way at $2.50@3.50 ₱ bbl. for common to prime, and $4 for choice.

APPLE BUTTER—30@35c ₱ gallon

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$2 25@2 50 per B.

BEANS—$2 25@2 50 ₱ bu. bel.

BUTTER—Prime to choice roll, 30@32; medium to good, 25@28.

CHEESE—Prime Ohio Factory, in job lots, 14½@15.

DRESSED HOGS—6½@6¾ per B.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands quotable at 20c in the car load, and 22@25 additional for smaller lots; Naphtha, 15@25.

CRANBERRIES—$10@14 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, as to quality, 6@8c. Peaches, halves, 10@12; peeled, 18@20. Blackberries, 12@15.

EGGS—The arrivals of pickled continue liberal, and the market is overstocked, but fresh eggs continue in light supply, and prices ruled unchanged; 18@25 for the former, and 30 for the latter.

FLOUR—We can report a steady local demand, but the supply is fully equal to it, and prices remain as last quoted; spring wheat flours: $7@7.50, and red winters as $7.75@8. Rye Flour, $5.25@5.50.

GRAIN—The arrivals of all kinds of grain continue very meagre, and stocks are very much reduced, both in hands of dealers and consumers, prices are strong and tending upward. Wheat continues scarce and the sales are taking all that offers within the range of quotations: $1.37@1.40 for good to choice red; $1.42@1.45 for amber, and $1.50@1.55 for white. Oat market still reported firm at the recent advance, 50@55c, as to quality. Bar corn, 68@70; Shelled, 73@75. Rye is more inquired after, and may be quoted at 90@95. Barley quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Our merchants are expecting a largely increased demand for the leading grocery staples within the next week or two, and no delay is easier, and stocks in hands of small dealers are known to be very small, there is no reason apparent just now why their expectations should not be fully realized. Sugars are reported firmer, and Coffees are as stiff as ever.

SUGARS.—Patent Cut Loaf, 12c; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11 to 11¼; Standard A, 10¾; B, 10¼; Ex. B, Circle A, 10¼; Franklin Sugars, 8 to 9; as to quality.

COFFEES—Rio, Choice, 20@23; good to prime, 20@21; fair, 18@19. Roasted 1 pound packages, Java mixture, 33c.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 75c; fair to prime old, 65@70.

SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber, 60@65; lower grades, 35@40, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9c; Patna, 8½c; Rangoon, 7½c.

HOMINY—$4.75@5 ₱ brl.

HAY—The receipts of baled are increasing, although as yet the supply is not accumulating, and prices are still maintained; $18@20 for prairie, and $23 to $25 for prime to choice timothy.

ONIONS—The market is reported firm at the recent advance, $6@7 per brl.

POTATOES—Prime Peach Blows still quoted at $1.20 per bushel, in a jobbing way, out of store.

POULTRY—The market is dull in consequence of the soft weather, and dealers are all anxious to close out, prices are weak and drooping, although too irregular to quote.

PROVISIONS—Extra sugar cured Hams, 9 to 10½; Ex. Sugar Cured Breakfast Bacon, 11½c; Extra Sugar cured Dried Beef, 15½. Beef tongues, $7.50 ₱ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, over lb. 8½; Sweet 3lb Sides, 9c. Bacon Shoulders, 7½. Clear Rib Sides, 9c. Mess Pork, $16.75 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, in tcs, 9½; do, half bbls, 10¼; do, bbls, 10¾. Do, in 3 lb. cuddies, 12c. Do in 5 lb. 11¾c. Do, in 25 lb. pails, 10¾ per pound. Do, in 6 lb. tubs, 12¾. Do in 5 lb. pails, 13¾. Ham Sausage, 10.

PEAS—$1.65@1.75 ₱ bushel.

RAGS—Quoted at 2½@3c.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.60 ₱ brl. by the car load, and $1.80 in 5 bbl lots. In a jobbing way, $2 ₱ brl. for Ashton's fine and tending upward; $1.85@1.90 per bushel.

WOOL—Low Grades firm and tending upward; $1.85@1.90 per bushel.

WHISKY—Highwines are lower; may be quoted at 88 to $1 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY, January 3, 1874.

ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals of the different kinds of stock for the week, and to afford a comparison we append those of the week preceding, also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	127 cars	302 cars
Hogs	15 "	162 "
Sheep	16 "	36 "
Mules	2 "	2 "
Horses	3 "	8 "
Total	201 "	501 "

CATTLE.

The supply was the largest we have had to record for a year or more, 127 cars in all; of these about two thirds if not more were through cattle, billed through from the west to the eastern markets, and the most of the through stock reached here within the past 48 hours. The heavy falling off in the receipts was owing to the strike of the railroad engineers, which stopped the movement of freight for several days, and, as might be expected, with such a meagre supply the market was strong, and prices were generally advanced ¼ to ½ of a cent ₱ lb. It is true the attendance of buyers was unusually small, many of the eastern men who realized on their cattle remained at home, but there was a demand for all the cattle that were here and at the advance above noted. Jacob Needy reported as having sold several cars of choice Ohio steers yesterday and to-day, and we are cognizant of another bunch not so good having changed hands early in the week at 6¾. Quotations for the different grades may be given as follows:

Extra 1,500 steers	6.75@7.00
Prime 1,400@1,300 steers	6.25@6.50
Good 1,400@1,300	5.75@6.00
Medium to fair	4.75@5.25
Inferior to common	3.00@4.50

Prices ruled higher this week than at any time since the panic set in, but it was owing entirely to the temporary suspension of transportation, caused by the strike of railroad engineers; now, however that the strike is over, and movements can be made as usual, increased arrivals are confidently expected, and it is hardly probable, therefore, that the above prices will be realized. The general feeling among dealers today was that there would be a reaction within the next 48 hours.

HOGS.

The hog market was also very firm and somewhat excited from the first to the close of trade, as compared with the same time last week, were advanced from 40 to 50c ₱ cwt, and for a time even at the advance the supply was not equal to the demand, and some of our regular shippers had to buy elsewhere. Yesterday and to-day, however, under the influence of increased receipts and the soft weather combined, there was a reaction, and the indications at this writing are that there will be a further shrinkage in prices within the next 48 hours. Prime Philadelphia hogs sold this forenoon at 6 cents, and Yorkers were quoted at 5.40@5.50.

SHEEP.

The supply of sheep was also very meagre, but 18 cars, just one half the number of last week and less than one fourth of the cars of two weeks ago, when there were 72 cars. As might be expected with such a light supply, the market ruled in sellers favor, and they had no difficulty in forcing prices up ¼ to ½, notwithstanding the advance from the east were not very encouraging. Quotations may be given as follows:

Prime fine wool, 90@100 lbs	5.25@5.50
Good fine wool, 80@90 lbs	4.90@5.25
Fair fine wool, 70@75 lbs	4.60@4.75
Extra open wool, 100@130 lbs	6.25@6.50
Extra open wool, 100@130 lbs	5.50@6.00
Good open wool, 80@90 lbs	4.25@4.75

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, January 3, 1874.

As will be seen below, the receipts of Crude at this point were larger in 1873 than during any preceding year in the history of the trade, reaching over two millions of barrels; this does not look much like the oil business being on the decline here in Pittsburgh. It is true, there has not been as much speculation and excitement in this market as in formerly; "selling short," "buying long" getting up "corners," which were so popular a few years ago, is entirely played out, but legitimate business is increasing, and while a large number of middlemen have been forced to seek other vocations, our manufacturers, almost without an exception, are in better shape now than ever they were before. Trade has settled down into a legitimate channel, just like iron or glass, and manufacturers are giving their attention entirely to their business and not attempting to manu acture and speculate at the same time—it was this that used up so many of them in years gone by.

The Crude market is still holding its own, notwithstanding it was generally expected that it would ease up after the close of the year, as the recent advance was attributed to some extent to demand created by "short sellers," who were buying to cover; however, it is evident that they are not wholly responsible for the advance—that there were buyers besides the unfortunate shorts. Advices from Parker quote as from $4.95@5.10 ₱ brl., according to pipe line, and from Bradford $4.90@5.00 ₱ brl. for Crude, and this is not without its effect in stimulating the market, and then a good deal of oil has been purchased recently to take on speculation.

The Refined market is quiet, and presents but little that is really new or important: the demand for export oil, as it nearly always is at this particular time, continues light, but there is considerable inquiry for future delivery, and while the views on the part of makers is stronger, in sympathy with the raw material, the are business been no quotable change in prices during the past week. Quotations may be given at 18@18¼ on cars here, 18½ for delivery in January in Philadelphia, and advancing each subsequent month until 19c for May. There was more oil made by Pittsburgh refiners in 1873 than during any preceding year in the history of the trade. This does not fully agree with the predictions made a few years since that the refining business would soon be on the decline, and that our refineries would soon be sold for old iron.

The market for barrels continues quiet, and prices remain unchanged: we continue to quote at $1.80 for countries, and 1.90 for city make.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
McKelvy	Vesta O. W.	472
Tack Bros	Riverside O. W.	240
H. & B.	Penn O. W.	74
Duncan	Model O. W.	388
Fisher Bros	Liberty O. W.	267
McKelvy	Co mos O. W.	466
Duncan	American O. W.	80
Total		1,966

Receipts crude this week ..... 49,677 bbl
" " last week ..... 52,907 "
" " Jan'y 1 to Dec. 31 ..... 2,035,152 "
" " same time, 1872 ..... 1,956,501 "
Exports refined this week ..... 11,902 "
" " last week ..... 5,418 "
" " Jan'y 1 to Dec. 31 ..... 899,946 "
" " same time 1872 ..... 743,910 "

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 3, 1874.

FLOUR—Active and prices advanced 12½c; No. 1 $6.50@6.60.

GRAIN—Wheat active; No 1 Spring $1.21½, No 2 $1.19½ bid cash or seller January; $1.22¾ seller February; No 3 $1.15½; rejected $1.05. Corn active and prices advanced; No 2 mixed 54@54½c spot or seller January; 55¾c seller February. Oats: demand good and prices firmer; No 2 36c spot; 37@c seller February. Rye quiet; No 1 73c. Barley: demand good and firm; prices: No 2 in car lots $1.42; round lots $1.45 bid; No 3 high $1.10@1.18.

WHISKY—Steady at 92c.

HOGS—Dr-ssed $6.25.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $14.35@14.40 spot, $14.75@14.80 seller February. Lard: demand active at 8¾@8¾c; seller February at 8¾@8¾c. Green meats steady; shoulders 6c; short rib middles 7c. Hams, 20 pounds average, 7¾c.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 3.—Cotton: small business; 19¾c. Flour active; superfine western and States $5 90@6 15; common to good $6 30@6 60; extra do $6 65@7 50. Wheat: Whisky easier; 90c. Wheat quiet; No 2 spring $1.35@1.37; No. 3 $1.30@1.35; No 2 Northwest $1.47@1.48. Rye quiet; $1.06@1.06. Barley steady; $1.40. Corn firm; western mixed in store 54½@55c; new 55@56c. Oats firm; western 42c; white 42@42c; Chicago 43c. Sugar excited; 7¾@7¾c. Rice active; 7½@8½c. Petroleum unchanged; crude 9c; refined 20c. Tallow firm; 7½@8c. Pork firm; 17@18. Lard quiet at $16.50. Beef unchanged. Middlings firm; 8½@8¾c. Lard firmer; 9¾@9¾c. Butter and Cheese unchanged.

Metals.—Manufactured copper steady; ingot lake 42½@43c, from pig dull; Scotch $16@17; American $20@21; bar quiet; Russia sheet $17@17.50 gold. Nails unchanged.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 4.—Corn firm; mixed and white 73@73½c; yellow 72½@74c. Oats quiet, 47c. Flour: held at $10.50. Molasses: good demand; fair 60@62c; prime 63c. Coffee firm; ordinary to prime 21½@27c. Cotton in good demand; supply badly assorted, with scant offerings of better grades; sales of 7,500 bales; low middling to strict low middling 17½@18½c; low middling to strict low middling 16½@16¾c; good middling to strict good middling 17½@17¾c; receipts 6,000 bales; stock 73,000 bales; Great Britain 6,387 bales; continent 2,500 bales; coastwise 5,975 bales; port 209,362 bales; uplands 18,800 bales.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 3.—Corn active at 57@58c. Cotton steady at 15¾c. Flour active at $7 10@7 60. Wheat firm at $1.40@1.52. Oats quiet at 42@43c. Barley $1.30@1.40. Rye quiet and held firmly at 90@93c. Provisions quiet; mess 8 85; kettle 9¼@9¾c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 5½c; clear ribs 7½@7¾c; clear 7¾@8c. Bacon in good demand; shoulders 6¾@7c; clear ribs 8¾@8¾c. Green hams nominal. Hogs: slaughtered last year, 412,000. Whisky steady at 90c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; amber Michigan $1.50; seller January $1.49½; No 1 red $1.32; No 2 at 44½. Corn dull and nominal at 54@56c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 1 45½@46c; No 2 45c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, January 3.—Corn active at 65@67c. Oats firm at 55c. Cotton, Floor and Whisky unchanged. Lard 9½c. Bulk Meats: shoulders 6½c; clear 7¾@7¾c; clear 7¾@8c. Bacon: shoulders 7c. Whisky steady at 90c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 3.—Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee $1.25½; No 2 do $1.19½. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2 Barley dull and prices nominal; No 2 $1.35.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 3.—Cotton closed steady; 16¾ sales held firmly; good ordinary 15½@16c; low middling 14½c; middling 16½c; strict 16½c; sales 1,300 bales; shipments 1,700 bales.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, January 3.—Cotton dull at 8¾@9d; sales of 10,000 bales; American 7 5-8 better; speculation and export 2,000 bales. Uplands 7c. Orleans 7c. Pork 63s. Turpentine 30s 6d. Others unchanged.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 3.—Flour steady at $4.90@5.25. Wheat very dull; red $1.35@1.40; amber $1.40@1.50. Corn weak at 72@73c. Oats quiet. Petroleum: crude, 9½@9¾c; refined 20 12½@13c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, January 3.—Wheat unchanged. Corn steady at 75c. Barley in fair demand; up-lake Canada 61@62.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, January 3.—Wheat dull; No 1 red $1.37; No 2 $1.48. Corn active at 64@65c. Oats steady and unchanged. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

Wool.

BOSTON, January 3.—Wool: sales in a moderate extent have been made, and prices were steady. Ohio X and above sold at 50c; delaine 53c; fine delaine and X and above sold at 50@52c; double extra 54@55c; Michigan fleeces in demand at 52@53c; the most desirable lots of fine for combing held at 56, with some asked at 56@58c; saxony fine and Ohio fleeces, 57@58c. Quarter blood, heavy and tender, at 48@50c; Maine fleeces 56@57c; Michigan 53@55c. Western and New York X and above combing 52@53c; 7-8 combing 50@52c; delaine 53@55c; scoured 45@47c; both 48@49c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 3.—Business continues very dull with jobbers, but manufacturers' agents begin to show more animation, and the first and third-rate jobbers are opening in staple goods, such as prints and dress fabrics. Cotton goods are strong, with a upward tendency. Woolens, Delaine and Nonpareil shirtings are advanced to 18½. Farmers' and mechanics' cassimeres are in good request. Clothing linens and white goods are in fair demand.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, January 3.—Cattle: receipts 1,400; market lightly active and firm; fair to good steers $4.25@5.50; good to choice $5 60@6.00; stockers $3 50@4.00; choice cows $3 75@4.00; fair do $2 75@3.50. Hogs: receipts 17,000; weather very warm; market unsettled, prices weak and a shade lower; with sales at $4.80@5.35 for common to extra; most sales at $5.10@5.25; shipments 17,000.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—1 car lumber, Aubrey & M; 1 do, Dunbar & Co; 1 do brick, Park Bros; 1 do, Brown; 1 do, Central Rel Co; 15 bris beans, Carter Bro; 10 pails tobacco, J M Sichel & Co; 1 box 8 case, F Pollard; 14 bdls chairs, T B Young & Co; 35 bris iron, N Cordy; 1 car oats, Keil & R; 1 do corn, M Fisher; 1 do brick, W Clark & Co; 16 pkgs lard, S S Marvin; 1 do, Hamilton & Co; 1 do, Logan & G; 1 do bris meal, J A Hershaw & Co; 17 crocks butter, 3 tubs cheese, Tod M Co; 3 do, 6 kgs butter, J A Graff & Co; 200 sks e corn, A Bricker & Co; 2 bris beans, H Riddle Son & Co; 22 pkgs sundries, Read C & Co; 1 do to order, 2 tubs butter, Loh & C; 4 tubs cheese, J Dando; 5 pkgs butter, P Duff & Co; 5 pkgs eggs and butter, E Meyer & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—5 trcs lard, McIntyre & B; 1 do stove, Mitchell S & Jenkins & Bro; 2 do brandy, J S Finch; 2 cars hay, W Meek; 400 bris flour, T C Jenkins; 200 tre bans, Walker C & Co; 100 bris flour, R H Voskamp; 100 do, Ellwood & McC; 2 cars hay, O W Hamilton; 40 bris apples, H J McCracken Bro; 1 sleigh, J F Bevan; 1 car shavings, F Eberle; 8 bris apples, Loh & C; 12 do, Voigt M & C; 100 do do, Hamilton & Gallagher; 14 sks oats, T C Jenkins; 2 bxs h ware, H B Cochran; 5 bris whisky, W Haslett; 10 do, Gamble & A; 10 do do, Mc Cord & Co; 5 do alcohol, Harris & E; 1 lounge, Woodwell & Son; 1 pkg mdse, Kramer & V; 10 do liquor, A Killegrellinger; 15 do, J McKay; 10 do alcohol, Henderson & Bro; 100 buckets lard 25 cases do, Hays &cSon; 2 bris alcohol, R E Sellers 5 do, Weller Bro.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—1 car steel, Carnegie K and Co; 14 do, Shoenberger R and Co; 25 do coal, Sable Coal Co; 2 do, Dyer A Works; 4 do, A M Hoffman. 8 do, N Y and C Co; 3 do, Vesta Oil Works. 14 do stone, J L Lowry. 1 do brick, Reese G and Co. 8 bris alcohol, Harris & E. 1 lounge, Woodwell & Son; 1 pkg mdse, Kramer & V; 10 do liquor, A Killegrellinger; 15 do, J McKay; 10 do alcohol, Henderson & Bro; 100 buckets lard 25 cases do, Hays &cSon; 2 bris alcohol, R E Sellers 5 do, Weller Bro.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—1 car Carnegie K and Co; 1 do grain in sks; 129 do oats 41 do rye, W Welsh & Co; 1 do grain in sks; 129 do oats 41 do rye, W Welsh & Co; 1 do, Dalzell & Co; 1 do, Vesta Coal Co; 2 do, Pgh Forge Co; 1 do, A T Canfield; 100 bris flour, Adams & K; 1 car shavings, C A Wormcastle; 11 kegs a butter 7 bris lard, H Riddle Son & Co; 10 bris oil, Jones & L; 100 do flour, F W Jenkins & Bro; 8 cadds tobacco, Reymer & Bro; 13 sks oats, F Schelid.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Bloomr.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Nimick and Co. m	8	Pgh Forge Co. m	3
Zug and Co. m	9		
Total	17		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Reese G & W. O	7	Hay Parker & Co	5
Zug & Co. p	3	Byers & McC. p	2
Zug and Co. o	2	Lloyd & R. p	2
Spaugenberger & Co. o	15	Phillips N & Co. p	3
Total	38		

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J Moorhead. m	1	Caughey and H. m	2
Total	1		2

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Nimick & Co. m	1	Jones & L. m	1
McKnight D & Co. m	1		
Total	2		1

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

LAING & M'KALLIP,
Dealers in
Grain, Flour, Feed, Baled Hay, &c.
General Agents for the Celebrated
Louisville, Phœnix and Rosendale
HYDRAULIC CEMENTS.
Also, Wilkesbarre Anthracite Coal.
347 LIBERTY STREET,
jan19 PITTSBURGH.

L. J. BLANCHARD & CO.,
Wholesale and retail dealers in
Groceries, Teas,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.,
NO. 396 PENN STREET.
Goods delivered in the city free of charge.

FIRST ARRIVAL IN CITY.
New Crop N. O. Molasses.
CHOICE AND STRICTLY PRIME.
To be had only of
Watt, Lang & Co.,
172 and 174 WOOD STREET.

WILLIAM M. GORMLY,
PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
(White Front,) 215 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
From the above notice it will be seen that I have succeeded Mr. JAMES O'BRIEN in the Produce Commission business. I respectfully tender my services to shippers and others, and by prompt attention to business ask a share of your patronage.
AUGUST 4. WM. M. GORMLY.

H. M. CALDWELL,
Commission Merchant,
And Dealer in
HAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE,
205 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders for shipment and consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

DAVID McMILLAN ..... JOHN A. FINNEY
D. M'Millan & Co.,
Commission Merchants
NO. 359 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
We handle all Kinds of Country Produce, Seeds, Grain of all Kinds, and Hay and Straw by car load a specialty.

PETER KEIL ..... JAS. F. RICHART.
KEIL & RITCHART,
Commission Merchants,
And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.
349 Liberty Street,
Patterson's Block. PITTSBURGH, PA.

Flour, Grain and Feed House
OF
R. KNOX & SON,
50 WEST DIAMOND,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

George Stewart,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
And Wholesale and Retail dealer in
FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED AND PRODUCE,
No. 21 WEST OHIO STREET, Allegheny City
Orders for shipments promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignments of all kinds of Country Produce. mh24:1y

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,
FAMILY GROCERIES.
And dealer in Deal brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR,
No. 15 MARKET STREET,
Corner of First avenue.

ROBERT J. LAW. JOHN McDOWELL.
LAW & McDOWELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Salt, Grain, Feed and Produce,
No. 62 SOUTH DIAMOND STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignment of all kinds of Country Produce. my7:mwf

Aiken, Wallace & Pollock,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS and all kinds of Country Produce,
No. 185 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Particular attention given to consignments.

JOHN SHIPTON ..... A. WALLACE.
SHIPTON & WALLACE,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS and PRODUCE DEALERS,
No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

MONONGAHELA CITY, December 30, 1873.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of A. CULBERTSON, SON & CO., was this day dissolved. A. Culbertson and J. D. Culbertson alone having authority to settle the business.

A. CULBERTSON,
D. D. CULBERTSON,
Monongahela City, Pa.

dec31:w58

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between Z. C. PHILLIPS, GEO. A. MADEIRA and C. M. GORMLY, under the name and style of the PHILLIPS MANUFACTURING CO., was dissolved December 30th, 1873, by mutual consent, C. M. GORMLY having sold his interest therein to SAMUEL E. SMITH. The business will be carried on at the old place and under the same name as before.

Z. C. PHILLIPS,
GEO. A. MADEIRA,
C. M. GORMLY.

I cordially recommend the new firm to the patronage of former friends and customers.
C. M. GORMLY.

GET THE BEST
Howe Standard
SCALES.
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Oysters Fixtures. Scales repaired.
W. A. McCLURG,
84 Water street

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

The river was rising last evening, with eleven feet two inches in the channel. Weather continues remarkably warm for this season of the year. Thermometer, 73—indications at this writing favorable for more rain. A large amount of coal will be started within the next 24 hours. Several boats, including the Diamond and Coal City have departed already.

W. W. Hall and James Hamilton are pilots of the Juniata.

There have been no arrivals since the date of our last report. The Carrie Brooks was due last night, and will doubtless be found in port this morning.

The funeral of the late Standish Peppard took place at Georgetown yesterday, and we have no doubt it was largely attended.

The Juniata departed for Cincinnati with a good freight list, and she will doubtless pick up considerable below.

The Exchange, Captain Shuman, will take her departure for Cincinnati to morrow, Tuesday.

The Messenger, Captain M. A. Cox, is announced for St. Louis forthwith.

The Evansville Courier thus relates how the steamer Paragon received her name: Many persons will remember the steamboat bearing that name built about 11 years ago for the St. Louis and New Orleans trade. She was a very successful boat during her lifetime, making almost every one interested in her almost independent and among others who reaped a rich harvest from those trips was James Reese Esq., of Pittsburgh. At this time he received a unique dividend of $20,000. When the present mammoth sternwheeler was built several names were proposed, Paragon among the number. Naturally this name was the choice of Mr. Reese. And he stood his ground nobly, until finally his consent was gained to the effect of leasing to settle the matter. A silver half dollar was called into use, and when "head" you win, tails I lose, the coin was sent spinning into the air, and the Paragon carried the day.

R. J. Shallcross, Secretary of the Cincinnati and St. Louis Pilots' Association, reports the annual deaths of Western steamboat officers during the past four years as follows: Number of deaths in 1870: Captains 21, pilots 27, chief engineers 13, mates 4, carpenters 2. 1871—Captains 20, pilots 26, clerks 10, engineers 17, mates 16, carpenters 3. 1872—Captains 46, pilots 35, clerks 15, engineers 19, mates 3, watchman 1, stewards 8, cooks 3, bar keeper

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE: MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1874.

HOME NEWS.

Councils.

This afternoon at two o'clock the new City Councils will meet for the purpose of organizing. After the votes have been counted, each branch will proceed to the election of a President and Clerk. The gentlemen who filled these positions last year were eminently satisfactory in every respect, and there is no doubt whatever but that they will be elected again. So far no opposition has been developed, and it is altogether probable that Presidents Gross and Negley and Clerks Morrow and Booth will be unanimously re-elected.

Liquor and Education.

The report of City Superintendent Luckey will show the following expenditures for one year in this city:

Expended annually for beer and whisky	$2,000,000 00
Expended annually for tobacco..	500,000 00
Total	$2,500,000 00
Cost per head	$ 18 50
Expended for Public Schools	$82,808 20
Cost per head	4 50

The amount expended for schools includes the cost of site, buildings, grades, furnishment, teachers' salaries, &c.

Mexican Veterans.

On Saturday evening last a number of the old vets of the Mexican war met in the market house (Diamond) building on 5th. The Committee on Transportation was ordered to continue in service until further order. The Committee consists of Capt. Alexander Hay, Capt. Wm. Kennedy, Captain Charles Bryson, Major Wm. Hopf, Bedford Mowry and private James Sample. All the veterans in the surrounding counties are solicited to send their address to Major Wm. Hope, Pittsburgh, Pa., who will be glad to hear from all. A fair time delegation will visit Harrisburg and Washington city to get what they and their friends deem *justice* and their *rights* from the State and General Government. We hope they may be successful in getting all they are entitled to. An adjourned meeting in the same place on next Wednesday evening.

The New Postoffice Site.

Parties interested in property condemned by the United States, as a site for the Government buildings, are hereby notified that the Viewers will hear statements from the parties in interest at the office of the District Attorney, as follows:

On Monday, January 5, at 11 o'clock A. M. parties interested in Site No. 1, viz: Bounded by Smithfield street, Diamond street, Cherry alley and Fourth avenue.

On Wednesday, January 7, at 11 o'clock A. M., parties interested in Site No. 2, viz: Bounded by Smithfield street, Sixth avenue, Strawberry alley, and extending back from Smithfield street 260 feet.

On Friday, January 9, at 11 o'clock A. M. parties interested in Site No. 3, viz: Bounded by Smithfield street, Seventh avenue, Cherry alley and Strawberry alley.

Parties preferring can make their statements in writing, and leave them addressed to the Board of Viewers, at the United States District Attorney's Office, previous to the days above designated.

Military Wants.

The annual report of the Chief of Ordnance to the Secretary of War for 1873 says that the annual appropriation of $200,000 for arming and equipping the militia, fixed by the act of April 23, 1808, is entirely inadequate at the present time, with a population increased from eight to more than forty millions. As a consequence, some of the richer States of the Union have had to make appropriations of money to provide the arms, &c., necessary to supply such deficiency; although the intention of Congress, as expressed in the law of 1808, was that the money so appropriated should supply the whole body of the militia. If $200,000 was not deemed too much in 1808, when arms, &c., were cheap as compared with the present, and the population has since admitted to be a necessity, surely an increase of the appropriation to $1,000,000 annually, is the least that is required to fully meet the wants of the "whole body of the militia," and carry out the expressed wishes of Congress.

A bill is now before Congress to meet these military wants, and Adjutant General Latta, of this State, in a recent circular, urges officers and men to use their endeavors and influence to have it passed.

Return of a Wanderer.

About a year and a half ago, Jacob Tintsman, a well known resident of Westmoreland county, and whose home is at Overton, a village on the line of the Mt. Pleasant and Broadford railroad, suddenly and mysteriously disapeared from home. He was searched for high and low, large rewards were offered for his recovery, detectives were put on the trail, but no trace could be learned, respecting him. He was followed as far as Greensburg, but there all trace of him was lost and after a long and fruitless search he was given up for dead. On New Years day he turned up again and astonished his family and friends by walking into his old home at Overton. He could give no account of his departure and subsequent wanderings, but supposed that he left home in a state of mental aberration, and when he recovered his reason he was working as a carpenter in Ohio, where he had been engaged for some eight months. As soon as reason resumed its rule, he was seized with an irresistable but natural desire to see his family, and when he arrived in Pittsburgh this city on his way thither, he met an acquaintance who knew him well, but failed to recognize him, his appearance having changed so much.

The Pittsburgh Bank for Savings.

Our readers will find elsewhere in this paper the official statement of this popular and successful Savings Bank, with one or two exceptions the oldest in the city. We well remember its day of small things. It was purely by our instance that, in its infancy, measures were adopted to establish it more firmly in the confidence of the community, by endowing it with a bona fide capital over and above its deposits. The statement now published illustrates the wisdom of the measure referred to. Not one of our savings institution has been more carefully or more successfully conducted through all the vicissitudes that have marked its history. Its deposits have steadily increased from nothing until the Auditing Committee is now able to certify an aggregate of assets of about $700,000—certainly a most satisfactory exhibit. Mr. D. E. McKinley, the cashier, was the real progenitor of this bank, and we are glad that his original faith, and subsequent hope, has been so abundantly rewarded. May his, or his bank's shadow never grow less. With Mr. Geo. A. Berry as President, and our friend Daniel, whom even the lions could not master, as cashier, the continued growth of this Bank for Savings, and of its great usefulness in the community, are well assured.

The Western University.

Our readers will notice the announcements made from time to time of the beginnings of Terms, Vacations, Studies, &c., of our University. This honorable and venerable institution, notwithstanding repeated burnings and accident endowments, has struggled into a vigorous life and usefulness; hundreds of Alumni reverence and honor it as their *Alma Mater*, and it stands to day equal in its course of studies, its chancellor and corps of able professors, to any institution in the West. But what we would like to impress upon the friends of a higher culture in Western Pennsylvania, is the fact that all its present real excellence has been obtained and is maintained only by the liberality of a few helpers, and by constant labor and sacrifice on their part of its able faculty in working for inadequate pay and with inadequate facilities, such as library, cabinets, apparatus and apartments suited to its high objects. Pittsburgh is especially adapted to be the seat of a full and prosperous *University*, and all that is needed to secure the enlargement and perpetuation of such an institution here, is that our wealthy men should emulate the example of the wealthy men of Massachusetts in New England, where scarcely a year passes that we do not hear of some large gift or bequest to endow additional chairs in Harvard or Yale, whereby these venerable schools hoary with years are also with the newest and most approved appointment and maintenance of the highest and most varied culture. To have our University fully up to the standard of these time-honored colleges it is only necessary that those among us, who are able to help, should appreciate the great value and glorious fruitage of such institutions to the present and coming generation, and to unite with each other in securing such further endowment as will enable the trustees and faculty to establish it on broad and secure foundations, with every needful facility and resource for the highest usefulness. Ye men of large hearts and large means, think and do what is your duty in this matter, and future Alumni of our Western University, Chemists, Geologists, Mineralogists, Civil, Hydraulic and Steam Engineers, Professors of Law, Theology and Medicine, Scientists, Physicists and Scholars of every grade will rise up to call you blessed.

WATER COMMITTEE MEETING.

Statement of Mr. Seibert—The New Secretary Put in Possession.

A meeting of the Water Committee was held on Saturday afternoon, and the sureties of John T. Duff the newly appointed Secretary were approved. Mr. Chas. Seibert, who has been acting Secretary of the late Water Commission turned over the papers and books of account in his possession to the new Secretary, and reported that he found it difficult to get at the true state of the affairs of the late Secretary of the Commission. He also stated that there was little disposition on the part of the clerks in the office to co-operate with him, and that all he could find out was what he could worm out himself. There were two or three persons in the office had keys also to the Secretary's desk. He did not know how many understood the combination to the lock of the safe. On Friday evening, directly after the late Secretary left the office, the book of bond stubs was carried off. On motion of Mr. McCarthy all the documents of the late commission were handed over to the new Secretary who will be held responsible for the affairs of the office. Mr. Duff said it was his desire to enter the office untrammeled and unless the committee would stand by him he would not accept the duties. A resolution that the late Secretary be denied access to the office was also adopted. Mr. Chalmers moved that, in order to better understand the workings of the office of the Commission, that the Committee adjourn to said office. This was agreed to, and the Committee moved to the upper room, where they found Mr. Kennedy of the engineer party, and the assistant clerk to the late Commission, and from him procured the different keys, pay rolls, time books, probated and unprobated bills, and other papers belonging to the office. The new Secretary was placed in possession, and the Committee adjourned until this evening.

If You Want Nice Pastry,

Use Prepared Flour. The under crust will be as light as the upper. It never fails.

An ounce of preventative is better than a pound of cure. Avoid having the dyspepsia by using Prepared Flour.

Grocers always keep Prepared Flour at 54 cents per bag.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencillings of Passing Events.

....All our churches were well attended yesterday.

....The Legislature meets tomorrow at noon for organization.

....Our city fathers will convene to-day, at noon, for organization.

....Allegheny Councilmen will meet to-morrow at ten o'clock for organization.

....A mechanics' school will be opened this evening at the Ralston school house.

....This being the week of prayer, prayer meetings will be held in all our churches.

....The water main which bursted on Ohio street, Allegheny, on Friday, has been repaired.

....The Consolidated Gas Company, after paying all expenses, could declare a 15 per cent. dividend.

....A slight land slide on Troy Hill, Allegheny, took away a portion of the new steps on its side, Saturday.

....Mayor Blackmore is gradually recovering, and hopes to be able to attend to his official duties in a few days.

....The cheap thunder being manufactured by different aspirants for the Mayoralty, is disgusting to all good citizens.

....Hugh Kirk will have a hearing to-day before Alderman O'Donnell for an alleged indecent assault on Mary A. Pryor.

....The 21 company, Duquesne Greys, will hold their annual election on Tuesday, the 13th inst., and not on to-morrow, 6th.

....Yesterday was the anniversary of the death of Archbishop Hughes, of New York, who died on the 5th of January, 1864.

....Mr. Robert A. Sherrard a gentleman well known in this vicinity died on the first inst. at Steubenville, Ohio, in the eighty fifth year of his age.

....The very pleasant weather yesterday attracted a large number of ladies to the streets, and the display of fine costumes was really quite imposing.

....Mr. John T. Duff the new Secretary of the Water committee on Saturday filed his bond in the sum of $25,000, John A. Myler and Robt. Herron becoming his sureties.

....Library Hall was filled yesterday afternoon and slight to hear Rev. Dr. James Pressley preach his last sermons this winter. The sing ing was of the old time style, by the people.

....The Street committee met on Saturday night and directed that notes to the amount of $6,500 be issued to raise money to meet certain expenses, the appropriation being exhausted.

....The Ministerial Association of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity will meet this afternoon at two o'clock, in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian church on Wood street.

....At four o'clock yesterday afternoon, a little ten year old boy fell from a barge at the foot of Locust street, Allegheny, and was saved from drowning by two men who happened to be near at the time.

....The Pennsylvania Central Railroad has reduced the fare between this city and Baltimore and Washington to $4. This is by way of retaliation for the reduction in fare by the Connellsville Railroad.

....On Friday last, a carpenter named M. B. Thomson, while engaged repairing a car at the railroad shops in Oil City, was almost instantly killed by the train unexpectedly backing against the car on which he was at work.

....During the year 1873 there were 3,519 deaths in this city, divided as follows: Males 1,854, and females 1,665. These were distributed as follows: Old city 2,414. South Side 1,105. Of the above number 326 died of consumption, 157 being males and 169 females.

....Over one-half of the property owners on Hiland avenue have signed and presented to the Commission for the Improvement of that thoroughfare a remonstrance against the adoption of the Valcanite pavement, the laying of which they claim will be merely an experiment here.

....At a meeting of the Finance Committee on Saturday the sub committee appointed to examine the property of the stockholders of the Nation Trust Co. made a verbal report. It was decided to redeem the $33,000 in Thirty-third street bonds on deposit in Philadelphia.

....The *Elizabeth Black Diamond* is the title of what has heretofore been known as the *Monongahela Valley Messenger*. Considerable improvement has been made in the general "get up" of the paper, in addition to the change in name, and it is now a live, wide awake little local journal, fully meriting the liberal patronage awarded it.

....An appeal has been taken from the decision of the Common Pleas Court of this county in refusing to grant an injunction to restrain the election on the new Constitution. The case will now be taken to the Supreme Court, it is said, and another effort there made to prevent the operation of the instrument that the people lately so overwhelmingly endorsed.

....Ching Chow Hi, from the "Flowery Kingdom," has started a laundry, corner of Sandusky street and North Diamond, Allegheny. Some malicious youth threw a stone through a glass in his window and broke it, on Saturday evening. "John," much incensed, rushed out and grabbed a diminutive boy, and took him to the lock-up, where the child proved his innocence and was discharged. Ching, much incensed, said, "Me no likee, me gettee revolvel, and me shootee; me no likee foolee," and then left.

....Anthony Eberly, Frank Makert, John Fay, A. Cook, Robert Sloan, Joseph Johnston, H. Anderson, Richard Jones and John Kennedy are held by Deputy Mayor Nichols on charge of riot, preferred by Nicholas Winters. It is alleged against these men, who are members of Company F, Fourteenth Regiment N. G. P., that on New Year's morning they created a disturbance in Lawrenceville, and assaulted Mr. Winters and fired into his house, as well as committing other riotous acts. The matter will be investigated.

....On Saturday night the Fire Commission held a meeting in order to decide what amount of appropriation shall be asked for the ensuing year. It is understood that the sum to be requested for 1874 will be in the neighborhood of $160,000. Last year it was $280,000, but this large amount was made necessary by the location of the South Side, which required the purchase and extension of additional engines and houses. It takes $109,000 to pay the salaries of the men in the Fire Department, and about $50,000 more is wanted this year to meet other expenditures.

....A Relief society for the benefit of the Poor has been organized on the South Side. The following are the officers: President, A. McLain; Vice President, George Duncan; Treasurer, Wm. Beck, Sr.; Secretary, R. M. Wilson. The ladies have also taken a hand in the good work, and on Friday organized an auxiliary society, and elected the following officers: Mrs. H. M. Rolfe, President; Mrs. Dr. Kerr, Vice President; Mrs. M. McLain, Rec. Secretary; Mrs. H. S. McKee, Cor. Secretary. Donations of all sorts or cast off wearing apparel are solicited.

....It is with real pleasure that we refer to the official statement of the "Monacole Deposit Savings Bank" in another column, showing a surplus or reserve fund accumulated of over 17 per cent. on its capital stock, and accompanied by the announcement of a 4 per cent. dividend. These figures afford an agreeable evidence that this bank has weathered the panic nobly. The character of the officers and directors moreover, as well as the sound condition of the bank, are such that it is safe to predict for the institution a healthy and prosperous future. We congratulate the President, Captain Batchelor, and the ever faithful Cashier, Mr. Geo. C. McLean, on their successful management of the Masonic Deposit Savings Bank.

REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

How Much the Government Gets From the Twenty-Second District.

Mr. T. W. Davis, Collector of Internal Revenue for this district, reports the following collections for the month of December, 1873:

Spirits	$22,091 14
Tobacco	20,913 12
Fermented liquors	11,456 13
Banks and bankers	102 37
Total	$54,472 75

The revenue collections for the six months ending December 31 are as follows:

	Spirits.	Tobacco.	Fermented Liquors.
July	$414,786 60	$ 23,379 81	$12,271 40
August	8,795 60	25,634 81	12,968 04
September	19,000 55	24,263 91	14,313 49
October	13,251 02	19 235 52	11,247 77
November	10,968 09	19 621 29	8,473 93
December	22,661 14	20,913 11	11,456 13
Total	$488,718 91	$131,038 45	$73,730 36

Messrs. J. S. Finch & Co., of this city, pay on spirits $21,765.30 or within a few hundred dollars of the entire amount collected.

	Banks.	Other Collections.	Penalties.	
July	$41,590 50	.....	.....	.....
August	35 40	.....	.....	.....
September	5 90	496 81	.....	208 78
October	.....	.....	.....	77 92
November	.....	290 43	.....	.....
December	.....	132 37	.....	.....
Total	$41,854 60	$496 81		$286 70

RECAPITULATION.

Spirits	$ 88,718 91
Tobacco	131,038 45
Fermented Liquors	73,730 36
Banks	41,854 60
Other Collections	496 81
Penalties, &c	286 70
Total for six months	$336,125 83

Raid on Loafers.

The loafing around the Market House, Allegheny, on Saturday evenings had got to be such a nuisance, that on Saturday evening a raid by the police, under command of Lieut. Vockle was made, and twenty-three were arrested, seventeen of which are colored. These names are as follows: John Talbert, Alfred Jones, Walter Lyle, Geo. Fields, Jacob Henderson, John Haven, James Whitney, John Miller, Al. Ackley, Wm. Graham, J. Johnston, Chas. Snyder, Wm. Kidd, Thos. Langford, Henry Pollard, James Wilson, Jacob Green, Jos. Green, David McLaren, Ephraim Perkins, Clara Huckwedder and Laura Miller. They were all fined a dollar and costs each by Deputy Mayor Neillie yesterday.

GENERAL OFFICES
PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. W. Co.
PITTSBURGH, December 29, 1873.

$1000 Reward.

Notice—Whereas it is believed that the present strike is the result of a conspiracy to prevent the public from using the lines owned and operated by the Company, and whereas it is desirable that all persons engaged in such conspiracy should be promptly punished. It is therefore ordered by this Company, that a reward of one thousand dollars will be paid for the arrest and conviction of each person engaged in any conspiracy against the interests of this Company in connection with the present difficulties that exist upon these roads.

J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.

Western University.

The re-opening after the holiday vacation will take place on Monday morning. Pupils desiring instructions in Mechanical and Free Hand Drawing, are now fully provided for. All the departments are well manned.

COUNTY BRIDGES.

Report of George M. Bowman, Engineer and Surveyor.

The following is the report for 1873 of the County Engineer:

To the Commissioners of Allegheny County:

In accordance with the provisions of the fifth section of an act entitled an act relating to the Office of Surveyor and Civil Engineer for the county of Allegheny, approved the 24th day of February, A. D. 1873, I herewith submit my report of the number, location, character and condition of county bridges. (Here follows a detailed desgription, &c.)

Since my accession to the office, on the 24th day of June last, most of the bridges of the county have been personally examined, either by myself or my assistant, and together we have traveled over fifteen hundred miles. Very many of the bridges were found to require more or less repairing, either by the masonry or wood work, and frequently both; and while the value of the work could be approximately estimated, persons could not be found to undertake it at a reasonable margin of profit. Repairing, therefore, has become an extensive item of expenditure, and now that our forests are largely consumed, so that the value of timber is constantly increasing, it becomes a question for serious consideration whether some other and more desirable material should not be employed in the construction of county bridges, or some other and better plan adopted than now in common use, whereby the main parts can be protected from the injurious effects of the weather. The ordinary open bridges in general use do not, under the most favorable circumstances, last more than from ten to twelve years, and often require more or less repairs in five or six.

The different kinds and number of bridges now in use in the county, as far as ascertained, are five iron arch or bowstring, seven wooden arch or bowstring, four of which are covered and one covered truss.

Nine stone arches and sixty-seven common open wooden structures of the different kinds of material herein mentioned, the stone arch is unquestionably the most durable, and when a sufficient foundation can be had, and the location such that a stone arch is admisable, I would recommend its adoption in preference to any other.

With regard to iron for common county bridges, I have to say that its use is to some extent an experiment, and time alone can demonstrate its economy and durability, but I would venture the opinion that if an iron structure *of good material* can be had at about twice the cost of an ordinary wooden building, it would be well to adopt it. As to the utility of covering wooden bridges, the result of my observation has been unfavorable, for in a few months after completion the weatherboarding is torn off, leaving the timber exposed to the destructive influence of the elements, rendering it in a short period little better than an ordinary open structure, and therefore of no way by which such vicious conduct can be prevented.

A small expenditure has been made in repairing certain relative thereto, and having no existing bridges over two spans, and not feeling at ascertaining, application was made to the County Solicitor, who recommended it to be done as perhaps the safest course to pursue. I herewith submit my estimate of the amount required to meet the necessary expenditures for the year 1874 at the sum of fifty-two thousand, seven hundred and eighty-three ($52,783) dollars.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

GEO. M. BOWMAN,
County Engineer and Surveyor.

Pittsburgh, December 31, 1873.

BOND BOOK AND LEDGER.

Arrest of W. H. Kennedy, Civil Engineer of the Water Commission, and of John Ross—Books Found in Possession of the Former.

At a meeting of the Water Committee on Saturday afternoon, the acting Secretary of the late Commission delivered up all the books in his possession to the committee, and when doing so said certain books were missing from the office, in consequence of which he had not made satisfactory progress in fixing the accounts up.

Mr. Kennedy, the Civil Engineer of the Commission was directed to deliver to Mr. Duff, the new Secretary, all the documents in his possession. He turned over a quantity of bills and papers and said they were all he had. Detective Cupples was instructed by the committee to keep a watch on Mr. Kennedy and Ross, and if either of them came out with packages in their possession to arrest them. Somewhere about seven o'clock Mr. Kennedy came down stairs with a bundle under his arm, and passing out of the building the officer followed him to the corner of Seventh avenue and Strawberry alley, and there arrested him. He was brought back to the Mayor's office and W. C. McCarthy, Esq., made an information charging him with the larceny of valuable documents, the property of the Water Committee. The defendant gave bail in the sum of $4,000, Mr. James T. Wray signing the bond. Mr. Kennedy says that Mr. Ross brought the bundle into his office and asked him to carry it to the stable where he (Ross) kept his horse. He was doing so when arrested. A warrant was issued for Mr. Ross, who was also arrested and gave bail in the same amount required of Mr. Kennedy. The books found in the possession of Mr. Kennedy are two in number, a bond book and a ledger. They were examined by Colonel Phillips, City Treasurer Magee and Controller Snodgrass, all of whom unite in saying that they are of great value. No entries have been made in either of them since the early part of 1873, and we believe Mr. Ross claims them as his private property, in which case he was certainly entitled to them. Accompanying the bond and ledger book are entries of bonds sold, but the Controller states that the "stubs" for every bond that has been disposed of are locked up in the safe in his office. The ledger has but few entries and they apparently are not of much account. The books are generally considered as but private memoranda such as any book keeper might use and which is a matter of habit of keeping. Mr. Kennedy had duplicate keys of the desks of the Secretary of the Water Commission and they were taken from him and handed over to the Water Committee.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Miss Clara Morris, the accomplished emotional actress, commences an engagement this evening in her own version of Belot's "Article 47." She will appear in her original character of *Madame Ora*, the same as played by her in New York at Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre for over two hundred consecutive nights, and was pronounced by the entire press of New York as the most brilliant piece of emotional acting ever known in the history of the Metropolitan stage. Miss Morris played one week in Washington to large and very fashionable audiences, composed of the very cream of society at the national capital. The *Republican* of that city speaks of her as follows:

"Our theatre-going people, until last evening, have never had an opportunity of witnessing in this city this great actress, attractive in person, winning of gesture and voice, and admirable in facial expression. The play is simple in detail, easily understood, and without any intricate passages. The character developed by the dramatist is one sometimes met with in social walks of life—a simple, unaffected, natural woman, with a heart full of love for the man she has selected to reign in her heart, who by his conduct, her love for her mother, of every word and look, generous in her forgiving nature, yet fierce and determined in her passion. That Miss Morris has entered into the spirit of of her author's conception with her soul was demonstrated last night. Throughout this play, she appeared not as the actress, but the ardless, confiding woman, who charms by her presence, and thrills by her loving words and tender tones. Especially she appears upon the stage she awakens an intense interest," which, before the first scene is concluded, turns to a deserved admiration, and finally, is mingled with a sympathy that brings tears to the eyes of her hearers. Although a large audience is presented by Miss Morris that she seems for the time to imagine herself surrounded by the pitiless circumstances woven about the unfortunate woman. Her voice is wonderfully sympathetic and at rare times, and of such rare flexibility that the admirable style in which she modulates it, must, after all, be hardly the difficult task it at first appears. Her language of expression is equalled only by that of repression, and both are developed in a most remarkable degree the intense passions of love and hate, singularly, yet strongly mingled, are brought out with rare beauty and strength."

AIMS' AMERICAN THEATRE.—This evening the management offer most stupendous attractions. The Liza Weber burlesque troupe, including George Atkins and others equally clever. Then there are the other stars and other novelties by the score, arranged in a programme to suit the patrons.

CITY HALL.—To-morrow afternoon at this place, the Western Pennsylvania Poultry society will open their annual exhibition, which promises to be the grandest ever held here.

POPULAR CONCERTS will be inaugurated in this city on Saturday next at Library Hall. They will be a series of matinees at popular prices, of popular music, by none but first class artists, home and other talent. Miss Lina Lackhardt, the famous pianist will appear at the first concert.

Great Sale of Dress Goods.

at A. W. Erwin & Co's.
Bargains.
Bargains.
Bargains.
Everything at panic prices.
Everything at panic prices.
Everything at panic prices.
Bargains in Merinos.
Bargains in Alpacas.
Bargains in Poplins.
Bargains in Satines.
Bargains in Serges.
Bargains in Empress Cloth.
Merinos at 60, 65 and 75 cents.
Alpacas at 20, 25 and 37 cents.
Poplins at 12, 15, 18¾ and 20 cents.
Satines at 37, 50 and 60 cents.
Serges at 25 to 37 cents.
Empress Cloths 25 to 50 cents.
The entire stock reduced.
A regular closing-out sale.
Call soon and get some
Good bargains.
A. W. Erwin & Co.
172 and 174 Federal St.,
Allegheny.

And Still the Wonder Grows

how Messrs. Macrum & Carlisle, No. 27 Fifth avenue can sell their goods at such at extremely low figures. But they are determined to close out their stock, if they should give their goods away. Sale positive, as the firm changes name on February 1st.

The Weber Piano

At Carl Retter's, No. 29 Fifth avenue. tf

Double Value for Your Money.

Kind, Husband call at No. 27 Fifth avenue and expend a few dollars on account of your better half. Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Shirts &c. selling for half price.

Buckwheat Flour.

25,000 pounds new hulled Buckwheat Flour for sale. Guaranteed to be very choice. Send your orders to
DAVID ELLIS & SON,
4 Penn Mills, Indiana, Pa.

THE COURTS.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court.

[Before Judge Sterrett.]

Wm. Bunting, for deserting his wife, was sentenced to pay the costs, twenty dollars down and twenty dollars per month until further orders, for the support of his wife and child.

Wm. Niles, who plead *nolo contendre* to two charges of larceny, was sentenced to the work house for fifteen months on each.

Adolph Swanzy, convicted of assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and costs.

John Meehan, convicted of larceny, was sentenced twenty days to jail.

Trial List for To day.

Commonwealth vs.
Cornelius Burns.
Andrew Dalzell et al.
Samuel F. Long.
Robert Long.
Elijah Hall.
C. Brown.
Thomas Hughes.
William McMillan et al.
John Raub.
Francis Kody.
Jeffrey Purcell.
Emmel Raulkauf.
John Hamel.
Catharine McFilley.
Charles F. Baker.
Matthew Marshall et al.
James McGruiy.
Henry Porter.
Rose Rice.
Louis Score.
Sarah Logue.
John Mellone.
Pat McNally.

Court of Common Pleas.

[Before Judges Stowe and Sterrett.]

A final decree was granted divorcing James F. Wible from Ellen Wible.

Final orders were granted giving charters to the Tenth U. P. Church of Pittsburgh, the Nation Musical Society, and the Mutual Building and Loan Association of McKeesport.

Wm. Zehnder filed a petition asking for a writ of *de lunatico inquirendo* in the case of Mrs. Mary A. Zehnder, mother of the petitioner, who is confined in the Dixmont Hospital. The Court granted the writ and appointed George F. Gilmore a commissioner to inquire into the lunacy of Mrs. Zehnder and report to court.

On motion of J. F. Slagle, Esq., Mr. Prestley N. Jones was admitted and qualified to practice.

Trial List for To-day.

Wall vs. Wall.
Clark vs. Bertz, et al.
Schafer vs. Silvers.
Fox vs. Graver.
Carrier vs. Real Estate Savings Bank.
White vs. Goff.
Wilhelm vs. P. V. & C. R. R. Co.
Barton & Keeney vs. Young.
Gallagher vs. Malone.
Hill vs. Coulter.
Smith et al. vs. Haigh.
Stern vs. Bohn.

U. S. Circuit Court.

[Before Judge McKennan.]

The motion for a preliminary injunction in the case of the Blake Crusher Company against Gaskill & Co., was argued by B. T. Blake, Esq., for the petitioner, and by W. Blakewell per the defendants. This is an alleged infringement on a patent right, which the complainant seeks to enjoin.

The case of C. B. Willey vs. A. F. Baum also came up for argument. This is a civil case, being an action to recover on a note, Willey being from the State of New York. The argument was upon the *fact* question whether there could be bail entered for a stay execution. The case is to be taken up again.

DEMOCRACY.

Meeting of the City Executive Committee —A Convention to be Called.

On Saturday morning the Democratic City Executive Committee held a meeting at the St. Charles Hotel. C. Magee, Esq. presided and John A. Elder officiated as Secretary. The object of the meeting was to clear the decks for action, in view of the very faint probability that the city elections will be held next month. The following resolutions offered by Mr. J. C. Barr were adopted:

Resolved, That the Democracy of the city are hereby requested to meet at their several places of holding elections, on Saturday, the 24th day of January, 1874, between the hours of 5 and 7 P. M., except where otherwise ordered by the chair, and select two delegates to a City Convention to meet at the Court House at 10 o'clock on Tuesday, the 27th day of January, to form a new City Executive Committee, and to take such action as may be deemed necessary on any other matters brought before it.

Resolved, That the chairman of this committee be empowered to appoint a sub committee of five, of which he shall be chairman, to take such action as they may deem necessary for the best interests of the party, between this date and the time for the meeting of the City Convention.

In compliance with the last resolution the chair appointed Messrs. J. P. Barr, Uzziah Steward, James Irwin, James Murray and J. W. Patterson.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Elder, was also adopted:

Resolved, That the chairman of this committee be requested to appoint Thomas Fagan and Samuel Patterson, of the First District, and P. C. Shaffer and Thomas Coleman, of the Second District, members of this committee from the Seventeenth ward.

A vote of thanks was then given the officers, and the meeting adjourned.

PRISON INSPECTORS.

Financial Exhibit for 1873—Warden's Perquisites—Election of Officers—Bread and Meat Contracts.

A regular monthly meeting of the Board of Prison Inspectors was held on Saturday morning. Judge Stowe, from the Quarterly Committee, reported that the committee had examined the bills of the official newspapers, for publishing the November list of licenses granted, and found them to be correct. Their payment was recommended. The committee suggested that hereafter the license list be inserted once in each of the official newspapers instead of three times, which heretofore has been the practice, and the Board adopted the suggestion. The special committee to which was referred the matter of the collection of fees by the Warden of the county jail for United States prisoners, reported through Judge Stowe that they had made a thorough investigation and were of the opinion that the Warden had no authority to receive the fees for his own benefit; that he was entitled only to the salary fixed by the Board together with the dwelling furnished, and light and fuel accommodations, and that while it was his duty to receive and keep United States prisoners, neither he nor the Board had any right to collect the fees. It was the duty of the County Commissioners, the financial agents of the county, to receive the collection, and to see that the money is paid in. The committee recommended that the Warden be required to furnish a list of United States prisoners, their date of commitment and discharge, in order that the County Commissioners may make correct calculations as to the amount to be collected. This suggestion was adopted.

A. W. Smith was unanimously re-elected warden of the jail and Dr. W. McKelvy was chosen physician. The contract for furnishing the jail with meat was awarded to W. Peters at four cents per pound and the bread contract was let to John Doyle at 3½ cents per pound.

The report of County Controller Warner was read and adopted. The receipts and expenditures for 1873 were as follows:

From 248 transfers	$ 1,240 00
From 1,847 licenses granted	227,018 55
Total	$228,255 55
Cash on hand January 1, 1873	9 140 87
Total receipts from all sources	$237,398 40
The disbursements were:	
Salary of Samuel Kigger, Treasurer of License Fund—from March 4, 1872, to March 4, 1873	$ 500 00
Extra Clerk hire for Treas. while issuing licenses	300 00
Printing blanks and binding	49 00
Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, for advertising list of licenses granted	1,937 25
Pittsburgh GAZETTE	1,711 00
Pittsburgh *Commercial*	1,665 60
Freiheits Freund	1,795 50
Board of Managers of Allegheny County Work House and Inebriate Asylum	5,500 00
Balance in Treasury	$174,438 65—237,396 40

Judge Ewing, Commissioner Beckert and Controller Warner were appointed a Quarterly Committee.

LIST OF U. S. PATENTS.

Issued to Citizens of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, for the Week Ending Tuesday, December 16, 1873, and Bearing that Date, Reported Weekly for the "Gazette" from the Office of Messrs. Hill & Ellsworth, No. 771 G Street, Washington, D. C., Solicitors of Patents and Counsellors in Patent Cases, from whom all Information Regarding Patents can be Obtained.

145,481.—Window Blind Slat Adjuster.—Robert C. Beach and George A. Berry, Tidioute, Pa. Application filed March 26, 1873.

145,514.—Till Alarm.—Wesley Malick, Erie, Pa. Application filed January 24, 1873.

145,548.—Combined Lamp Shade and Drip Cup.—James S. Atterbury and Thomas B. Atterbury, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed November 14, 1873.

145,594.—Wagon Standard.—Cyrus W. Saladee, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed November 28, 1873.

145,596.—Spark Arrester.—John W. Seigh, Johnstown, Pa. Application filed December 5, 1873.

145,676.—Sad and Fluting Iron.—Lawrence Mooney, Allegheny, Pa., assignor to Rachael Mooney, same place. Application filed August 29, 1873.

145,677.—Ingot Mold.—Mathew T. Mooney, Johnstown, Pa. Application filed August 19, 1873.

Miss Potter, in Library Hall, Jan. 8, 1874.

Says the Brooklyn daily *Eagle*: "Miss Potter is gifted with rare attainments as a reader, a finely educated taste, rich melodious voice, exquisite in its modulations, and her readings are an intellectual treat."

Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, extra, 25 cents to be had at the Book Stores of Messrs. S. A. Clark & Co., and J. R. Weldin & Co.

The Weber Piano

At Carl Retter's, No. 29 Fifth avenue. tf

PITTSBURGH, PA., December 29, 1873.

$1,000 Reward!

Notice—A reward of one thousand dollars is offered for information that will secure the arrest and conviction of the parties who have recently obstructed the tracks, thrown stones or other missiles at the engines and cars, misplaced switches, and damaged the property or disabled the employes of these lines.

6t J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.

Can You Believe It?

If you do not believe that Messrs. Macrum & Carlisle, of 27 Fifth avenue, are selling goods at half their value, drop in and see felt skirts for 75 cents, $1, and $1.20 each. Only half price.

THE Washington County Jail contains but ten prisoners, and the County Home one hundred and thirty-two paupers—sixty males and seventy-two females.

GRACE CHURCH, MT. WASHINGTON.

Festival for the Sunday School and Congregation.

On Friday evening there was a gathering of the children of the Sunday School and the members of the congregation of this church for the annual festival held either just before or soon after Christmas. Your correspondent arrived a little before seven o'clock and found matters in a condition that promised an unusually interesting occasion. The room was well filled with people, young and old, all in a state of great animation. Down one side of the room was a long table set with great taste, and loaded with good things, both of a substantial and of a delicate nature, sufficient to sharpen the dullest appetite. Across the upper end of the room was drawn a mysterious looking curtain, formed of flags and shawls, a peep hole which told that the children had not been forgotten, as there was a tree filled with candies, stockings of candy, &c.; there were baskets of cakes and oranges, and boxes of books.

At 7 o'clock the signal for supper was given; all obeyed with zest, and soon the burden of the table was greatly lightened. The ladies and gentlemen in attendance exhibited great tact and skill in ministering to the tastes of their company, and making everyone enjoy the tempting viands before him. Supper over, the Sexton, the absent and others were remembered with well-filled baskets. Next the Rector called the company to order. That mysterious curtain was removed, the tree was lighted and the little ones of the flock were made happy by the gifts of books, candies, &c. The company was then entertained with some choice music, at the conclusion of which came a very unexpected event. The Rector rose, held in his hand a large box, and claimed the attention of the company. He began and explained that he had been distributing presents among the little folk, and now he wished to make some presents to the "children of a larger growth." (Great expectations and curious glances at the box.) He said he hoped that all would highly prize his presents, and make good use of them. Opening the box, he held up a missionary mite chest, and, after explaining its use, and in a few happy words expressing the wish that each recipient would express his appreciation by returning his chest at Easter well filled, he began with the senior Warden and gave a mite chest to each member of the Vestry, and to other heads of families who were present. The distribution was a very happy one, and we have